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Left, Japanese cavalry riding toward the main gate of the Walled City of Mukden to occupy the city after the Chinese forces were forced by heavy shelling to evacuate.



Right, The recent clashes between China and Japan have brought about the boycott of the latter and as a result soap-box orators like the one seen above, both amateur and professional, may be seen in Shanghai.

ACTIVITIES ON THE EASTERN FRONT

THE judicial system of Canada has been vindicated in the trial proceedings and conviction of the eight leaders of the Communist Party of Canada at Toronto. It was a trial so fair in every sense, that

Communists Sanely Dealt With

though charges that the accused were "railroaded" will probably be circulated in this and other countries, they will fall to the ground. The records of the case will probably be more widely reviewed than those of any Canadian trial within the present century in other countries and the most prejudiced investigator will be unable to discern anything that shows even remotely the color of prejudice. During the presentation of the enormously detailed case by the Crown, every "possible, plausible shadow of doubt" that might arise was recognized by the Court in rulings for the defence. To the honor of Mr. Justice Wright, the trial judge, be it said that he almost leaned backward in his resolution to ensure absolutely fair play for the prisoners at the bar.

An instance was his decision excluding evidence as to the regulations imposed by the Communist Internationale of Moscow on members of the Communist Party of Canada seeking election to Parliament. The C.I. held that such candidates must if elected be subservient, not to Parliament or their constituents, but to its orders, and must always regard themselves as pledged to destroy the parliamentary system of government under which they were elected. Since no Communist candidates have succeeded in securing election to any Canadian parliamentary body, the question of how they would evade the oath of allegiance to King and Constitution, which all elected members are compelled to take, has never arisen. Justice Wright held that such testimony was not germane to the Crown's case, presumably because revolution by violence was not indicated. This is but one of many episodes which reveal the fairness of spirit in which the trial was conducted. The special Crown Prosecutor, Norman Somerville, K.C., also lived up to the finest tradition of his office, namely that his function was to clearly present the evidence, and not go beyond that evidence in asking for a conviction. The absence of heroics about the "Red menace" was particularly commendable. Mr. Somerville made it clear that this is a free country where anyone may believe in Communism and discuss it rationally if he chooses; but he must not attempt or conspire to translate opinions into action, by violence.

WHAT was clearly proven by the Crown was that for ten years the Communist Internationale, through its agents the executives of the Communist Party of Canada has been laying elaborate foundations for an ultimate and violent revolution in this country, which was to overthrow parliamentary institutions, abolish allegiance to the Crown, and establish the rule of the proletariat, i.e. the working

classes, over what is called the bourgeoisie. In Canada that means over all the rest of the people, for in Canada we have no aristocracy or peasantry either; we are all bourgeois. If this was not sedition, the word has no meaning.

A significant fact elicited was that a well known Toronto soap-boxer, popularly known as "Anarchist" Mack Macdonald, was some time ago expelled from the party because of "reformist" ideas. That is to say

he advocated redistribution of wealth through parliamentary reforms. With "reform" or with evolutionary methods the Communist International would have nothing to do; their method was Revolution on Soviet lines so soon as the time was ripe.

The question naturally arises, why with evidence of this conspiracy constantly accumulating in the archives of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Ottawa, proceedings were not initiated sooner? The answer is of course that in a country where the vast majority of people are property owners and *ipso facto* bourgeois, and where most of the so-called proletariat are anxious to become bourgeois themselves, Revolution could make little or no headway, so long as a condition of general prosperity existed. But unfortunately conditions last summer were of a kind to prepare the soil for a luxuriant growth of sentiment in favor of any political nostrum which promised to enrich the "have-nots" at the expense of the "haves". Then it was that the long prepared measures for prosecution and suppression were initiated.

A subject for congratulation is the sanity with which the whole conspiracy has been dealt with. Evidence revealed that police chiefs who tried to suppress the Communist Party by brute force had been unconsciously playing right into the hands of the Moscow dictators who welcomed every such fracas as good advertising. The more the merrier was their dictum, because every sensational encounter was followed by further enrollments of members. Certainly the Moscow group who head the Communist Internationale are not devoid of knowledge of mob psychology or of organizing ability, as the highly intricate fabric they had devised to secure ultimate control of Canada, shows. But in the recent calm and deliberate demonstration of the power of Canadian justice they were up against forces and traditions which all their cleverness cannot combat.

CANADIANS will be living in a fool's paradise if they assume that the spread of Communism can be permanently checked even by such drastic uprooting of the central organization as was involved in the conviction of the organizers of the movement, or by any form of police action. Any individual or corporate employer of labor who deals ruthlessly with men who have rendered faithful service does more to promote Communistic and other revolutionary movements than could possibly be accomplished by such comparatively obscure tools of the Russian Soviet as those sentenced at Toronto last week.

Grievances which have developed acutely during the period of unemployment will not be quenched merely because the agitators who tried to capitalize these grievances are, temporarily at least, out of harm's way. Nor will such agitations be reduced to innocuous desuetude merely by confiscating the physical assets of the various subsidiaries of the Communist Party of Canada.

We have every reason to believe that the attitude of the vast majority of Canadian firms and corporations toward their employees, whether in the so-called "working" or "white collar" class, has been sympathetic and considerate. But certain glaring instances of cold blooded callousness are known to everyone who

mingles among the business men of the greater Canadian cities. Such instances show that "class" warfare is not exclusively confined to the working classes. The growth of the Communist Party cannot be regarded as a cause of public disorder, but rather as an effect. The real solution lies in a sincere effort by leaders of industry to mitigate the conditions which fertilize revolutionary movements.

EVERY properly constituted person must have approved of the solemn services which marked Nov. 11th (Remembrance Day) in Canadian towns and cities. But a good many people must have been disgusted with the pother about the observance of the day which arose beforehand. The sincerity of certain politicians in various parts of Canada who piously held up their hands in horror at the disinclination of business concerns to observe the renamed Armistice Day as a public holiday is open to grave doubts. The threats to "compel" observance were nauseating, and we do not believe that the public men who urged this course were moved by any real sentiment with regard to the fallen. They were merely making a bid for the soldier votes.

The Fallen and the Politicians

If the truth were told it is probable that the class of the community most keenly interested in having Nov. 11th observed as a day of idleness were the proprietors of motion picture theatres; and that tender thoughts with regard to the fallen entered very little into their calculations. Nominally and by recent legislation Nov. 11th is regarded as a day of solemn remembrance but the way it will work out in future if the idea of making it a public holiday wins 100 per cent. acceptance is that it will be a day of junketing and a gala occasion for managers of sporting events. In fact the sporting managers are cherishing a feeling that they were "gypped" because they did not know in advance how large a number of business establishments would be closed in deference to an artificially organized movement. What percentage of those who took a holiday paid any attention to the observance it was supposed to promote?

ONE of the Big League baseball teams used to employ a celebrity named Nick Altrock, commonly known as the "brainless wonder" because of the antics provided for the "fans". A famous newspaper, the Los Angeles Times, has apparently followed this example by employing another "brainless wonder" named Harry Carr to write daily causerie on international affairs. A clipping has been forwarded to this office by a subscriber which shows Mr. Carr at his best, and is accompanied by the statement that in Southern California he is regarded as second only to Will Rogers as an authority on international questions. One of his gems is as follows:

"The sale of his town house and the rental of his estate by Lord Harewood, husband of Queen Mary, shows the plight to which the British have come. It is not plain from which direction help is to come. It looks as though England's sun had set."

This Will Surprise Queen Mary

But the worst is yet to come; Mr. Carr deduces from the fact that \$60,000,000 worth of shipping has been transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific this year, that "we (California) are at the dawn of a new era." He adds, "Europe is sinking—and it remains to be seen how much more good American money is to be tossed into the wreck." Mr. Carr is apparently unaware that whenever trade is depressed on the Atlantic more ships are sent to the Pacific looking for cargoes; and he neglects to say how much of this augmented shipping is owned in Great Britain and Europe.

We gather from him that California will rise on Europe's ruins, because it is "The gateway to a vast new world." He informs good Americans that France is "absolutely terrified" over the decline in tourist business and that "sugar remarks" addressed by Premier Laval to President Hoover during his recent visit were not alone directed toward financial solutions but to secure the help of the United States in solving the tourist problem.

Mr. Carr has also his own ideas about the League of Nations which he says "might as well sweep out its conference rooms," now that Japan has snubbed it, and he adds that the League never had a chance from the day that Uncle Sam gave it the cold shoulder. Apparently the news that Uncle Sam is extremely anxious to co-operate with the League on the Manchurian question, disarmament and other world problems has not reached California. Mr. Carr's thoughts on international affairs are almost as interesting as those of his fellow citizeness, "Ma" Kennedy, on theology and matrimony. The intellectual life of Los Angeles is certainly colorful.

SOME passages in the reports of experts in hygiene, recently made to the Quebec Social Commission, with respect to mortality rates (and particularly the mortality rate from tuberculosis) in that province, must be regarded as gravely disturbing. According to Dr. F. G. Pedley, assistant professor of industrial hygiene in McGill University, while the general death rate from tuberculosis, in the year 1930, was 81 per 100,000 in Canada, as a whole, that of Quebec was 123 per 100,000. The death rate from that dread disease in Ontario, on the other hand, was only 54 per 100,000 in the same year. Such a comparison, the expert in question justly observes, is "distinctly depressing and humiliating" to the inhabitants of the province. Moreover, he gives it as his opinion that, if general figures were available, it is quite possible that mortality rates would show a very unfavorable picture from the viewpoint of industrial workers.

Tuberculosis is cited as an outstanding example because it presents one of the most important public health problems in Quebec, and is, further, one of the diseases that can be approached most readily through industry. The new Workmen's Compensation Act for the province, he added, had included several of the most important industrial diseases for compensation, but had not yet set up adequate machinery of prevention. Official leadership in the field of preventive medicine is lacking, he declared, and he suggested the creation of a properly-staffed bureau of industrial hygiene. In view of the facts, as stated, the authorities cannot, it seems clear, address themselves too soon or too energetically to a reduction in the excessive mortality among industrial workers in the province.

**Mortality
Figures
In Quebec**

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THE NEGLECT OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

Canadian Universities Oblivious to Works That One Carefully Studied in Europe—United States Authors in England—Academic Tendency Dwells on the Past and Overlooks the Present

By PROF. E. K. BROWN University of Toronto

THE study of American literature has a very small place in the Canadian universities. In several of them it has indeed no place at all, and students may go out to teach English without having read an essay of Emerson or Lowell, a poem of Whitman or Lanier, or a novel of Hawthorne or Henry James. In only one of our universities is American literature given a place more generous than Anglo-Saxon is given. Arranging the Canadian universities in three groups,—the Maritimes, the Central and the Western,—let us see just how odd our treatment of American literature has been.

In the Maritime provinces only one university provides for the study of American literature. Neither Mount Allison, nor New Brunswick, nor Saint Francis Xavier, nor Dalhousie is officially aware of its existence. Yet Dalhousie for more than eight years has had a full course of two hours a week throughout the session on *Literary Movements in Canada*. I say "yet" because the mind which responds to the claims of Canadian literature is seldom averse to the academic study of American literature. Acadia does make generous provision for American literature; here there is a course on *Contemporary English and American Drama*; some consideration of the American poets in a survey of *Modern English Literature*; and a course of three hours a week throughout the session on *American and Canadian Literature*. The calendar describes the American half of this course in these words: "A general study of American literary activity from the beginning to the present time, with special attention to the New England and the New York schools of writers." It is a disappointment to find that the content of the course reveals a strange scale of values: *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and a novel of the New England Winston Churchill (horresco referens) are here, and Herman Melville and Lafcadio Hearn are not.

Of the central universities, Queen's is the only one which provides at all generously for the study of American literature. At McGill a quarter of a course is allowed; although in justice I must add that in the two courses on the English novel American authors are given their due. At McMaster no provision is made; and at Western Ontario—where there is a full course on Canadian literature as extensive as that at Dalhousie—there is the same scorn of American work. If one were to trust the University of Toronto calendar, Toronto would be in the case of McMaster; but the truth is that for four or five years an optional course on American literature has been furnished in one of the four colleges. At Queen's there is a full course on *American and Canadian Literature*. The American course "rapidly surveys the field indicated, emphasizing the work of Irving, Cooper, Bryant, Poe, Emerson, Hawthorne, Lanier, Whitman, Mark Twain, Henry James and other writers."

In the western universities an attitude as negligently as in the others is found. The programmes are more elastic in these universities, the authority of British tradition is less solid, and there is a greater number of American professors. At Manitoba there is a course similar to that given at Queen's, but including certain contemporary poets. And here as at Saskatchewan Emerson is allowed a place in general courses on nineteenth century prose. There is no systematic study of American literature at Saskatchewan, nor—if the calendar is to be trusted—at Alberta. At British Columbia there is "a survey of the principal writers of this continent during the nineteenth century", a survey similar in scope to the course at Queen's.

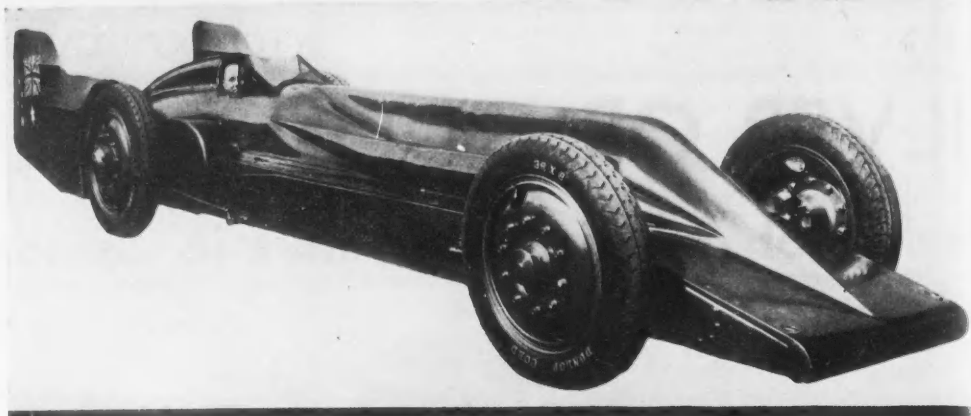
What is done in other countries? Is the study of American literature a domestic occupation? What is done at Oxford? Neither at Oxford nor at any other university in the British Isles or in the Dominions other than Canada is American literature a subject of study. But in France and Germany it is. Let us examine what is done in France.

At the University of Paris and at the University of Lyons there are instructors who devote all their time to the teaching and investigation of American literature; and at Paris there has been since 1926 an

endowed chair in the subject, the professor being a former professor of English literature at Bordeaux. In these two universities there is a certificate in American literature equivalent to the certificate in English literature except for those who purpose to teach. In the final comprehensive examination in English, the *aggregation*, it is not unusual that one-third of the programme should be American. More important still is the fact that a remarkable number of theses for the State doctorate in English are studies of American matters. I say "more important" because it is the holders of the State doctorate who mold the programmes and policies of the French universities. There are two pairs of theses on Whitman and on Poe; there is a thesis on Hawthorne which Barrett Wendell thought to be the best study of Hawthorne that he had read; there is a thesis on Cooper; there is a thesis on French influence on American poets, good enough to please the exacting taste of Mr. Edmund Wilson. Besides these there are many theses for the University doctorate, some of them of high value. To the mild and ineffectual displeasure of some of the elder *anglicistes* more and more of the younger French scholars in Anglo-American matters are turning their eyes to American literature. The more spirited critics are moving with them.

THE French enthusiasm for American literature is of special interest since the French are proverbially indifferent to foreign literatures. It should lead us to inquire whether American literature has not a universal significance, an absolute value. Dr. Havelock Ellis writing in *The New Spirit in Literature* asserted that apart from the novelists there were five American writers whose importance was "universal": Emerson, Thoreau, Poe, Whitman, William James. Each of these has had foreign recognition; Emerson almost everywhere; Thoreau in England; Poe in France and England; Whitman in France, England and Germany; William James in France, England and Italy. Of the American novelists, universal significance can be predicated of Melville and of Henry James, if one remember to assert that their future is likely to be greater than their past abroad as at home. Stuart Sherman, who was until his last years essentially a student of English rather than American literature, claimed in 1923 that in the following list of parallel writers the American was in all cases the more significant. "It is not too soon," he contends, "to declare that, if a choice must be made, the American student should choose to be familiar with 'The Federalist', rather than with the Letters of Junius, with Irving rather than Leigh Hunt, with Emerson rather than Carlyle, with Thoreau rather than Richard Jefferies; with Whitman rather than William Morris, with Mark Twain rather than Oscar Wilde, with Henry James rather than George Moore, and with Theodore Roosevelt rather than Queen Victoria. In every case I have mentioned the preference of a native writer would also, I believe, be the preference of a greater personality." The only comment this catalogue of comparisons prompts is that Stuart Sherman, doubtless with full consciousness of what he was about, understated the case for the Americans, by choosing English writers very markedly their inferiors. There has never been a time when a reputable English critic would set more store by Richard Jefferies than by Thoreau, by Leigh Hunt than by Irving, by William Morris than by Whitman.

The absolute value of American literature lies in the work of the five writers named by Dr. Ellis, in the work of most of those named by Stuart Sherman, and in the work of three or four who did not enter into the context of these catalogues. Their works are irreplaceable; their value is absolute in the sense that if we did not pass the portals of their works we should be essentially the poorer. We should be the poorer if we did not know the Emersonian doctrine of self-reliance with its supreme formulation of the *non serviam*, "if I am the Devil's child I will live then from the Devil"; we should be the poorer if we did not know the ethical shudder of Hawthorne and his twilight world of symbols; we should be the poorer if we



ENGINES OF SPEED AND WAR

Above, the Australian motor racer, "Enterprise" in which Norman "Wizard" Smith will attempt the world's speed record. Below, the ideal amphibious tank, which may change the whole character of modern warfare, has been produced by Vickers-Armstrongs, the famous armament manufacturers in Great Britain. It has a land speed of 40 miles per hour, can negotiate the steepest obstacles and break through dense undergrowth, and enters the water, in which it has a speed of 6 miles per hour, without any preliminary adjustments. The picture shows it clearing the bank.

did not know Melville's grandiose orchestration of the Byronic themes of guilt, loneliness and fatality; we should be the poorer if we did not know the scrupulous civilization of Henry James and the homely culture of Thoreau; we should be ineffectually the poorer if we did not know Poe's ravenous love of the exotic and the monstrous and his prolific from which emerged all the exquisite poetry of the symbolists; and we should be ineffectually the poorer if we did not know the plasticity of Whitman's verse and the overpowering completeness of Whitman's honesty. These are the voices of the American experience; and since the American experience has been both unique and significant, the voices which have made it articulate are precious in an absolute sense.

A PART from the absolute value of the major works of its greatest writers, American literature has a special value for Canadians, as the literature of the higher rank which is morally and socially nearest their own experience. No matter how devoted we may be to our national literature, we cannot for a moment appraise it a literature of the first rank, a literature which will provide students with the aesthetic experiences and the drama of literary development into which they must be initiated. All the English departments in Canada act upon the conviction that these experiences and the sense of this development are to be sought wholly or nearly wholly in the literature of England. They do not perhaps adequately recognize that "even the best modern authors of England—accessible though they are and closely related—are imperfect equivalents for the native authors that we need to express for us the individual adventures and the social sense of men and women who live under our own national conditions". The professors of English at Saskatchewan did recognize this when they prescribed *Maria Chapdelaine* and *The House of the Seven Gables* in their freshman course.

It will be said that an American writer is not a native author. But our "individual adventures" are far more like an American's than an Englishman's; and in most parts of the country this is true of our "social sense" as well. Perhaps I can best illustrate this if I contrast for a moment *The Old Wives' Tale* with *The American Tragedy*. *The Old Wives' Tale* is essentially a study of the middle class in the North of England; and *The American Tragedy* is essentially a study of the middle class in the Northern states. How much in Bennett's novel is remote from normal Canadian experience. In our industrial cities do people often die in the houses in which they were born? Do affluent merchants and their wives acknowledge social superiors? Do their sons drift into being artists? Do such cities recoil from consolidation as a threat to local identities? To a young Canadian of the middle class this novel of the English middle class leads into another world and bewilders as it leads. With *The American Tragedy* there is no bewilderment. The upstate New York city in which most of it occurs might be Hamilton or Windsor; the factory, the operatives, the owners, the society dominated by the young unmarried set; the social success of a young man, handsome, well dressed and nice mannered; the gravity of his being poor and his resentment of this one barrier to happiness; the luxurious "camps" on the northern lakes which might be Rosseau or Muskoka; everything in *The American Tragedy* from the sordid to the gorgeous is Canadian, everything but the electric chair.

OF ALL the great poets Whitman is the one most suited to the Canadian experience. The huge lakes, plains and mountains of Canada; its fierce ex-

tremities of heat and cold; its diversity of races and creeds; its loyalty to mere power and mere money; the thinness of its culture and its national consciousness, a culture and a consciousness in the earliest stages of formation; all the aspects of the Canadian scene prepare us to find our "individual adventures" and our "social sense" in *Leaves of Grass*. Is there any experience lying in wait for the Canadian who reads English poetry that can arouse his emotions as readily as a passage like this from *By Blue Ontario's Shore*:

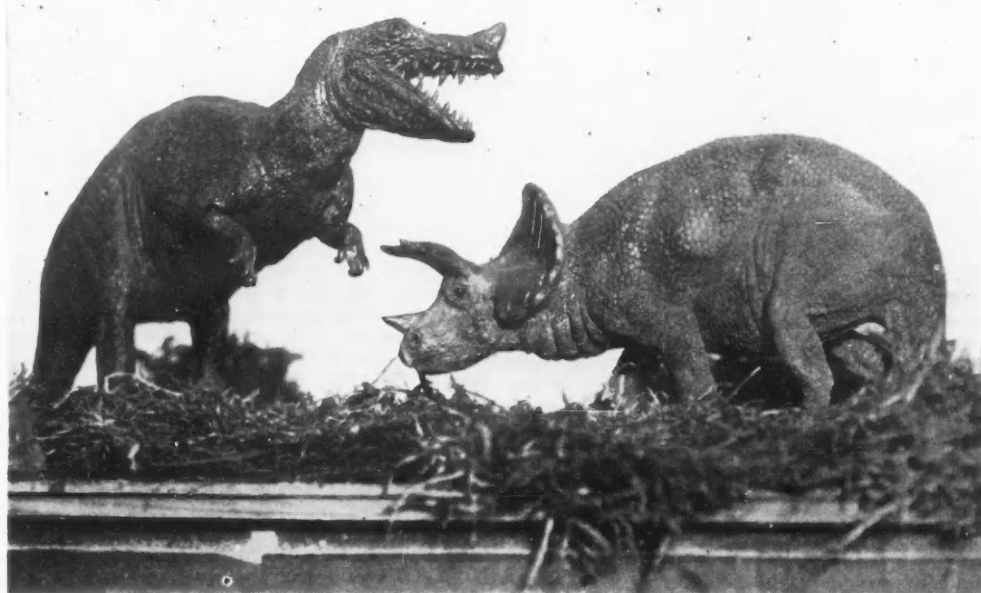
The separate States, the simple elastic scheme, the immigrants,
The Union always swarming with blatherers, and always sure and impregnable,
The unsurvey'd interior, log-houses, clearings, wild animals, hunters, trappers,
Surrounding the multifarious agriculture, mines, temperance, the gestation of new States,
Congress convening every twelfth-month, the members duly coming up from the uttermost parts,
Surrounding the noble character of mechanics and farmers, especially the young men,
Responding their manners, speech, dress, friendships, the gait they have of persons who never knew how it felt to stand in the presence of superiors,
The freshness and candour of their physiognomy, the copiousness and decision of their phrenology,
The picturesque looseness of their carriage, their fierceness when wrong'd
The fluency of their speech, their delight in music their curiosity, good temper, and open-handedness, the whole composite make,
The prevailing ardour and enterprise, the large animateness,

The perfect equality of the female with the male, the fluid movement of the population,
The superior marine, free commerce, fisheries, whaling, gold-digging,
Wharf-hemm'd cities, railroad and steamboat lines intersecting all points,
Factories, mercantile life, labour-saving machinery, the North-east, North-west, South-west,
Manhattan firemen, the Yankee swap . . .

There is nothing in Browning or Tennyson, in Housman or the Sitwells as "available" as this; and *By Blue Ontario's Shore* is not of Whitman's best. Yet even in the University of Western Ontario, situated in the city of Dr. Bucke, one of Whitman's most important associates, a city in which there are priceless Whitman manuscripts, students graduate with honors in English and know no more of Whitman than if they came from Trinity College, Dublin. Without thanks the librarian of Trinity College returned to Edward Dowden his gift of a copy of *Leaves of Grass*; and one hesitates to predict what havoc the more austere citizens of Western Ontario might work on the treasure in their midst.

THERE are two dovetailing explanations for the Canadian neglect of American literature. One of these is the practice of the universities in the British Isles. Up to 1800 there were few American works of more than national significance; and the universities in the British Isles are still inhospitable to the English writers of the past hundred and thirty years. A professor of English at the Sorbonne once confided to me his astonishment at the English belief that there was more dignity and merit in occupying oneself with Spenser than with Browning, with Sidney than with Pater. And the second Merton Professor of English Literature at Oxford announced in his inaugural lecture in 1923 that he had no pity for the undergraduate who had been so busy with Beowulf that he had been obliged to skip his study of Keats. The anomaly has its cause in the fact that at Oxford and Cambridge there were chairs in Anglo-Saxon long before there were chairs in English Literature. Since the war, it

(Continued on Next Page)



WHAT THE PREHISTORIC MONSTERS LOOKED LIKE

Creatures so gigantic that if one of them came up the Thames today it would cause a wash like that of a liner, have been reconstructed in model form for the British Museum by Mr. Vernon Edwards. Mr. Edwards' work on the models is nearly finished and he has based his reconstruction on skeletons and fossils found at various times. Photo shows—The Battle of the Dinosaurs as reconstructed by Mr. Edwards. The creature on the left is of English extraction and the one on the right from the North American continent.

WANTED—MORE BRITISH TOURISTS!

Why Not Attract Middle Class Travellers in Addition to the Big-Game Hunters?

By CHARLES W. STOKES, London, England

THE tourist, in Canada's scheme of economics, is the bully boy with the glass eye. Governments, communities, hotels and transportation companies spend thousands of dollars per year to attract him. He has become a statistic, and has entered the Blue Book, and elaborate calculations are made to show the amount of money he spends. But as a statistic, he has no individuality. He is always an American—seldom a Canadian, and certainly never a European.

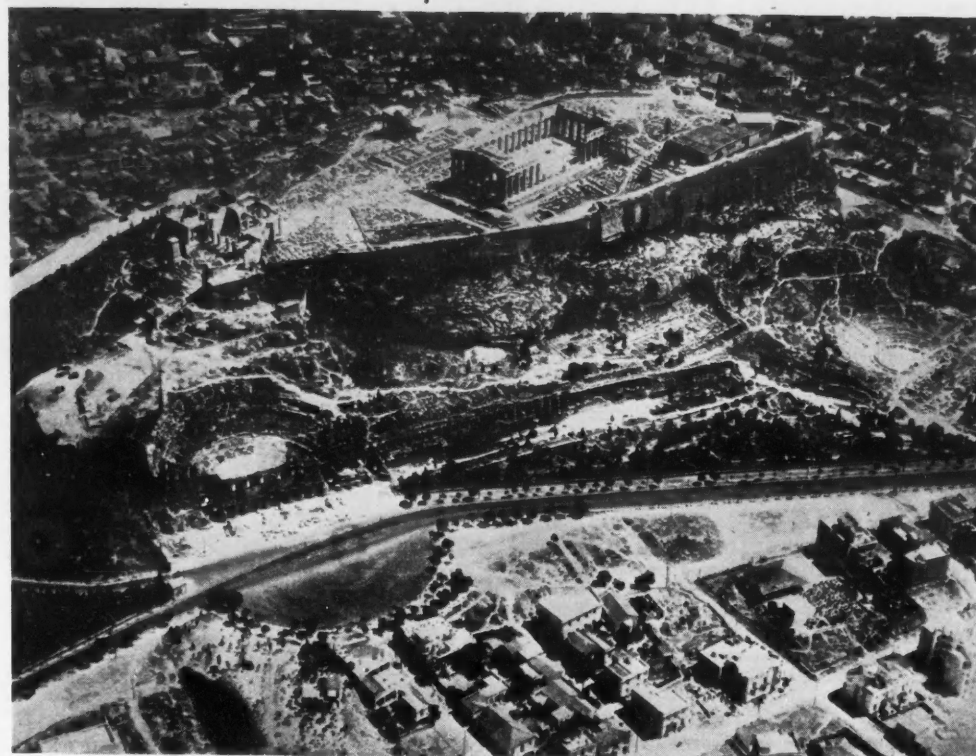
During two years' residence in Europe, during which I have had unusual opportunities of studying the travelling habits of the race that inhabits that continent, one thing that has struck me is the possibility of developing a tourist traffic to Canada. Another is the comparative little attempt that has been made to do so, and the comparative little notice that is given of the British or continental visitor when he comes over Canada's tourist horizon.

In speaking of this traffic, of course, it must be understood that it will never be the gold mine that the American tourist traffic has been. Distance and cost are against that. On the other hand, it might, if properly handled, be a copper mine; furthermore, it is slightly more substantial than the other kind. To be precise, the American tourist trade includes thousands, only hundreds of thousands, who buzz over the water in a car, stay a few hours, and confine their pleasure, probably, to a bottle of liquor or pop, a postcard, and "free air." Free or cheap auto reduces their statistical value as heavy spenders. Whereas it is hard for the European tourist to get at a Canadian port to get out again under at least four days. During that period, he must eat and drink somewhere; his expenditure on postcards, even, probably be much greater per capita than our own from across the line. Having usually brought with him, his travel expenses are probably more beneficial to Canada.

Can this trade be built up? Well, surprising as it sounds, it is being built up. It is growing each year in spite of hard times. But there is one important thing to notice. The majority of them will not be British lords looking for salmon fishing or mountaineering; they will be middle class people travelling "on their own" or "tourist third"—an exchange in kind for tourists that Canada and the United States have been sending to Europe. Many of them will be visit-time emigrant friends or relations; quite a number will be members of the conducted parties that the shipping companies have been pushing and advertising.

Outside of the steamship companies, practically nothing has been done to further this traffic. The shipping companies, of course, have a sufficiently strong interest to assure a great part of the advertising; but on the other hand, please remember the existence of agencies and organizations, government or otherwise, which are operating in Canada and the United States to create travel in the opposite direction. There is hardly a country of Europe, to say nothing of other continents, which does not maintain an official or semi-official bureau in New York for tourist purposes; from the "Come to Britain" "Come to Siam" they are all there, advertising competently and sometimes brilliantly to get their share of the tourist's dollar. And when you come to Paris, Berlin or Rome, you find many of these agencies duplicated, except that you never find a "Come to Canada" or "Come to U.S.A." one. The British and continental people are, within their means, great travellers as the North Americans—greater travellers; yet North America has made no official attempt to get them.

This is in spite of confining our remarks to the people of multitudinous competition. It is fairly obvious, I think, that what attracts the Canadian or American to Europe will also attract the European, the Englishman. Millions of English have never been to Switzerland, Italy, France or any of the very attractive countries, and would very like to do so. If they decide to do so, they can take the trip, by booking through one of the popular agencies, for a total cost, including travel, food and meals, for as low as five dollars a day. To visit Canada or the United States—whose situation is very widely known, but whose



THE REMAINS OF ANCIENT HELLENIC ARCHITECTURE

An aerial photograph taken by the Ministry of Communications, Survey Section Photographic Service, Athens, showing the Acropolis, Parthenon, the Erechthyon, the Temple of Victory and the Propylas. In the centre of the picture from left to right: the theatre of Herod, the Attic, the Asclepeion and the Theatre of Dionysios.

scenic and social amenities but dimly—takes at least a week each way and costs at least nearly fifteen dollars a day. The marvel is that under such circumstances so many of them actually do choose the alternative; it must be the inherent adventurousness of the Englishman coming to the surface.

So if I were the Canadian government, faced with the collapse of the immigration trade, I would be inclined to spend some of the money which has hitherto been spent in that direction in trying to build up this possible new business. I speak with full knowledge of the excellent work that has been done by the Natural Resources Branch of the Department of the Interior, which has, however, not yet extended its scope to Europe—or not, at any rate, to any degree that has captured public notice. I take off my hat, too, to one or two of the provincial Agents-General in London, who have tried to divert a little of their modest advertising expenditures to this new development. The trouble is that when the Canadian Government, federal or provincial, thinks of European tourists it always seems to do so in terms of salmon fishing or big game hunting in highly inaccessible places. There is, of course, always a certain amount of that business to be got—except that Canada, again, has no monopoly of these sporting inducements, but has to face much competition. There is, for example, very good fishing in Scotland and in Austria; there is all the mountain climbing one wants in Switzerland and the Tyrol. On the other hand, there are upper class Austrians who are tired of their own streams, and mountain climbers—even Swiss—who, having tagged all the peaks close by, sigh for new worlds to conquer.

But the vast rank and file of westbound tourists duplicate the stream which annually finds its way eastwards to Europe. They want a short, jolly time with not too much fatigue. What they actually do want to see in North America, and what they expect, would probably amaze many of us. Pre-eminently, they want to see Niagara Falls; no tour dare omit that pilgrimage. In Canada, they seem but faintly interested in anything except (strange to say) Quebec, Lake Louise and Victoria; in the United States, the chief magnets are New York, Hollywood, and the

Grand Canyon, though recently there is a tendency towards Chicago for the sake of seeing Al Capone and a gang-war. The rest of the continent has not probably been properly advertised to them.

So far, practically no official recognition of any kind has been given in Canada to the British tourist. There have been one or two notable exceptions, such as the large party of British doctors who attended a convention at Winnipeg last fall. I do not say that the British visitors are expecting such recognition, except that they might perhaps welcome a translator or such like guide with such practical information as to when and how much to tip or what "individual domestic duck" means on a bill of fare. But if they were treated with as much typical cordiality, for example, as the averaging visiting Elk, or with the same overpowering cordiality that the average city puts up for the convention of the Amalgamated Morticians of the World, their conception of Canada would be more agreeably colored than merely if they come and go as units in a Pullman car.

THE NEGLECT OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

(Continued from Page 2)

is true, more ample provision is being made for the study of modern English literature in the country in which it has been written.

If American literature has not shared in this belated justice, it is because the English attitude toward American culture is still somewhat *marâtre*. "The common blood," as Lowell perceived, "and still more the common language, are fatal instruments of misapprehension." They lead the Englishman to set the American down as "a counterfeit Briton whose crime appeared in every shade of difference." It is not long since a writer in one of the great quarterlies alleged that the only art in which America could pretend to excellence was the art of the negro spirituals. It is not much longer since the author of a handbook of criticism denied that there was an American poet. Two or three years ago the American author most popular among English undergraduates was Sinclair Lewis; and their delight in him was a simple case of his procuring them the holier-than-thou mood. These are detached instances, it will be said, but no one would say they were misrepresentative after reading the reviews of American books which appear in the Literary Supplement of *The Times*. There is nothing obsolescent about Lowell's essay *On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners*. In the things of the mind and the spirit, Americans are still "treated as a kind of inferior and deported Englishman whose nature they (the English) perfectly understand, and whose back they accordingly stroked the wrong way of the fur with amazing perseverance." The universities are seldom in advance of the critics and reviewers—although it must be held to Oxford's honor that Lowell himself was invited to take her chair of English literature; and not until the generality of cultivated minds accepts American culture as a culture of the first order, are the universities likely to admit American literature to their programs. There is one hope, however; Oxford accepted Lord Northcliffe's gift of a chair in American history; there is no reason to fear that Oxford would reject a gift from, shall we say, Lady Astor of a chair in American literature.

Infinitely such a gift would have its repercussion in the Canadian universities. Many a Canadian professor would begin to evince an interest in American culture. There would still remain, however, our particular Canadian form of snobbery which is, as Professor Underhill has said, a conviction of our superiority to the Americans. There is no cause for humiliation or concern in the superiority of the general body of English literature to the general body of ours, or of the contemporary English productions to ours. The superiority is so overwhelming and it is so clearly explicable that there is no sting in it for us. It is something of a humiliation and it may well give us anxious concern to remember the glory of American literature in a period as remote as that from 1830 to 1860. Those thirty years belong to the later works



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of Irving and Cooper; the whole of Edgar Allen Poe; all that matters of Emerson, Hawthorne, and Melville; *Leaves of Grass*, *Walden*, *The Oregon Trail*, *The Autocrat* and *The Professor at the Breakfast Table*. And there are minor works of notable importance in a very large number. Well may Mr. Lewis Mumford describe such a period as The Golden Day. Seventy years later, what have we to place beside such a garner? It is difficult to be snobbish, it is difficult to remain erect when one has taken stock of what we have. With what an English classicist calls our "blank, bland blonde optimism" we avert our eyes from the American performance and keep them resolutely fixed not on our own but on the English.

A college professor states that civilization is under construction. And at the present time we seem to be passing over one of its worst detours.—*Thomaston Times*.

Father—"So you interviewed her father last night, eh? Did you make him toe the mark?"
Son—"Yes, Dad; I was the mark." — *Legion Weekly*.

Circus clowns in Russia will be required hereafter to work political themes into their performances. This would be comparatively easy for the American clown, who generally goes about with his features plastered in whitewash.—*Detroit News*.



THE WOMEN MEMBERS OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT MEET

Unionist Women Members of Parliament as they were shown over the historic House of Parliament by Lady Astor, the first woman to be elected. They were all elected to Parliament in the recent British elections. Left to right: Mrs. Shaw, Lady Iveagh, Miss Irene Ward, Miss Cazalet, Mrs. Tate, Mrs. Ida Mordaunt, Lady Astor, Mrs. S. A. Ward, Miss Horsburgh, the Hon. Mary Pickford, the Duchess of Atholl and Mrs. Runge.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By E. C. BUCHANAN

The Railway Enquiry

RIGHT HONORABLE LYMAN P. DUFF—I am not given to emphasizing titles, but not so many people know that Mr. Justice Duff is a privy councillor of England, than which there is no higher designation for any commoner within the British Empire—is to be chairman of the commission to survey and report upon the railway situation. Perhaps no one but Mr. Bennett, with his high sense of the value of the judicial mind, would have chosen him for the responsibility. And, when one comes to think of it, how appropriate the selection is! There will be on that highly important tribunal financiers, economists, railway men. Their sense of values are bound to be conflicting. Their viewpoints will be at variance. The commission will take much evidence, the value of which will be highly questionable. It will require a judicial mind to weigh the grist that comes before that commission, and in Canada there is no better judicial mind than that of the designated chairman of the tribunal.

What, it is frequently asked, is the purpose of this commission on the railway problem? The question derives from the obvious fact that Canada is over rail-roaded. Why, it is asked, should consulting physicians be called in to diagnose a disease that is so simple? The answer is not so far to seek. It is that the patient refuses to go to the doctor until he is in an acute condition. Furthermore, that he will refuse to accept the opinion of one doctor. He demands a consultation. When he has the verdict of a brilliant array of physicians, even though it may be the same as his family physician, he is likely to be satisfied. He will go on the operating table.

Almost every sane man in Canada knows that the country is over-railroaded. But many can easily be persuaded to the contrary. And there are many to attempt the persuasion. There are those now who attribute every reduction in railway service to the sinister hand of Ottawa, who glibly assert that it is the work of a government inimical to the Canadian National. As a matter of fact, both railways are crying for the proposed investigating. It was Sir Henry Thornton, head of the Canadian National, who, more than any one else in Canada is personally concerned with the success of the system, that proposed an impartial survey of the situation. He proposed it to a committee of parliament. How absurd, then, the suggestion, advanced in non-national quarters, that the commission is a scheme of a Tory government to destroy the Canadian National! Those who advance the suggestion credit Ottawa with something less than ordinary political intelligence.

Attitude of Public

HOWEVER obvious the solution of the railway problem in Canada may seem to be—and it is far from obvious—it cannot be applied without public opinion behind it. And before public opinion can be behind any solution the public has got to be brought to a realization of the situation that confronts the country. It has got to realize not only that a great national debt is being piled up but that a vital artery in the economic situation of the country is being strangled. And it is not alone an excess of railway establishment. The railways would not be in such a bad way, excessive as they are, if they were given a chance. The trouble is largely that the public thinks it can have its cake and eat it too. It refuses to pay the cost of freight haulage and so has rates reduced by government. It builds canals and subsidizes ships to use them. It builds highways and turns them over to competitors of the railways free of charge. The result is that there is accumulating a vast unpaid cost of transportation which is being consolidated into a permanent national debt.

The function of the commission, if it is nothing else, is to bring to the public a realization of the situation, to present the picture from an unbiased viewpoint, a viewpoint that will convince the public.

When this is done, government—any government—will have a fair chance to deal with the problem.

Coming Imperial Conference

IF MR. BENNETT leaves the *Aquitania* at Southampton and goes up to London, which, I understand, is more than a possibility, a decision may be taken which would have far-reaching effects on Canada and the Empire and which would be of very special interest to Ottawa. The decision would be in respect of

the time of the holding of the adjourned Empire economic conference. It has been decided that the conference should be held and that it should be held in Ottawa, but the time of it has not been determined. The British government, as Mr. MacDonald has indicated, favors next midsummer—July—as the earliest convenient time. Ottawa perhaps would have been content with that had not protest come from the Antipodes. Australia calls for a conference in February, and the New Zealand "National" government, apparently confident of success in the December general elections, is supporting that demand. Therefore, barring uncontrollable circumstances at Westminster, the decision would seem to be in a considerable degree in the hands of Mr. Bennett. I happen to know that Mr. Bennett's idea, when he issued his invitation to the Empire following the British elections, was that the conference should be brought on at the earliest possible time. But Mr. Bennett is notoriously impulsive, and his cabinet is not always able to follow him. Governmental opinion is that the conference could not very well be held before next summer, after the session of parliament, but governmental opinion is prepared to accede to Mr. Bennett's dictum. So far as Canada is concerned, the question is up to Mr. Bennett. If he is convinced that the conference can be held in February, as the Antipodean dominions desire, and if he can persuade the British government—which is to say, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin—that it should be held at that time, then Ottawa will have to begin preparations at once. It all depends on the outcome of Mr. Bennett's discussions with the leaders of the National government in England. It is true that Australia is threatening to engage in negotiations for foreign trade treaties, but that is hardly significant, for Australia could not accomplish very much in that direction in advance of the conference even if it were not held till next midsummer. The present purpose will be to compose the desires and the convenience of all parts of the Empire concerned into a decision as to the best time for the holding of the conference.

Parliament and Conference

SHOULD the decision be for a February conference, it would radically affect the Ottawa programme. In any circumstances, parliament must meet in January or February, for the reason that the extraordinary authority reposed by parliament in the government in respect of unemployment and the relief thereof extends only until the first of March. By motion of Mr. King, accepted by the ministry, the "doctor's mandate" of the government was limited to that date, when the government is due to give an account of its stewardship and when its authority for the expenditure of money for relief purposes expires. It may be regarded as highly impracticable, to say the least, that parliament should be in session while an Imperial conference was in progress, therefore, the conference would have to be, if held in February, either in advance or following the parliamentary session, or, as an alternative, in an intermission. The alternative would seem to be the only way out. Parliament has to meet before the first of March, so it could meet, extend its "doctor's mandate", and adjourn pending the conclusion of the conference. In which case, it would be expected that legislation implementing the Empire trade agreements of the conference would be introduced and passed, when the adjourned session was resumed. Such legislation naturally would have dominance in the sessional programme, overshadowing purely domestic issues. Unemployment relief would remain where it presently is, in the hands of the ministry, and tariff revision would be governed by the Empire arrangements.

If, on the other hand, the decision should finally be for the holding of the conference in July, the programme of parliament must necessarily be restricted. It would meet in February—an earlier time seems out of the question—and would have to so order its activities that it could be prorogued early in June at the latest, so that the government might prepare itself for the conference. The conference, with all its potentialities, would loom as a shadow over the activities of parliament and it could hardly be disposed in the circumstances to deal with such an issue as that of the railway problem, assuming that a report from the royal commission appointed to advise upon it were before it.

Whichever way it goes, therefore, there can hardly be a satisfactory session of parliament until after the Imperial economic conference, and the outlook would appear to indicate two sessions within the coming year, with issues developing therein which must engage the very serious consideration of the country. Should the exigencies of the London situation permit, it would appear desirable, from the Canadian standpoint, that the conference be brought on right away—which is to say, in February—so that the matters connected therewith may be disposed of and parliament be free to devote itself to other questions.

REMEMBRANCE

By Charles Langton Clarke

WHY stand and gape when you should weep
On this remembrance day,
Why mar the dead's eternal sleep
With arrogant display,
Recall those dreadful days of yore
With hollow pageantry of war?
They had enough of that before
They gave their lives away.

The roll of drums, the bugle's blast,
The ring of martial steel,
Those echoes of a hectic past
Make but a vain appeal.
The broken sigh, the falling tear
Of genuine sorrow are more dear
Than this parade of grief each year
Which few can truly feel.

"You look flustered, man."
"I am. My girl threw me over."
"Why worry. There's plenty more."
"Yeah, but this one threw me over that cliff."
Pitt Panther.

THERE IS

ENTERTAINMENT IN THE AIR



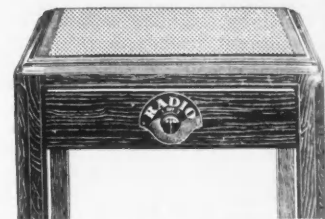
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"Nothin—he got the post." — *Illustrierte Blatt* (Frankfurt).

"How did your father know we went out in the car yesterday?"

"Quite simple! Remember that stout gentleman we ran into? That was father." — *Answers*.

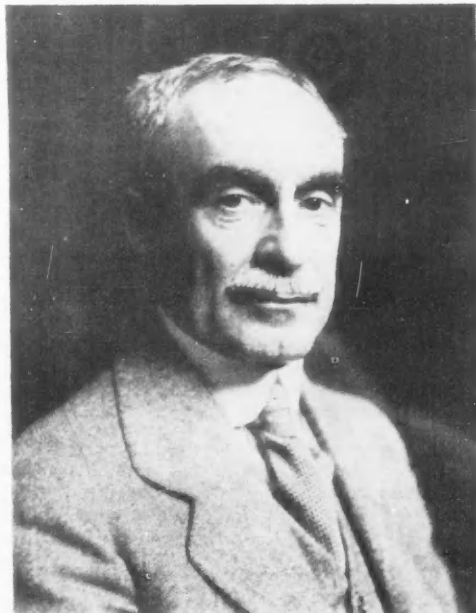
"Sorry, son, but that job I asked Mr. give you has been taken."

"That so, dad? I wonder who got it?"

"Er—ah—ahemm! I did!" — *Life*.

Lawyer—"It would be better if you could give an alibi. Did anybody see you at the time of the crime?"

Client—"Fortunately, no." — *Zurich* or *Ill*.



THE LATE C. J. SIMARD

Director of the Quebec Provincial Museum. Mr. Simard was one of those who co-operated most actively with Hon. Athanasie David in promoting literary and artistic endeavor among his compatriots. At the time of his death on Nov. 8 he had completed an important historical volume on the city of Quebec.



A RECENT VIEW of the Bonsecours Market in Montreal. On the right is the Nelson Monument.

SATURDAY NIGHT
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S. Hodgeman, Advertising Manager

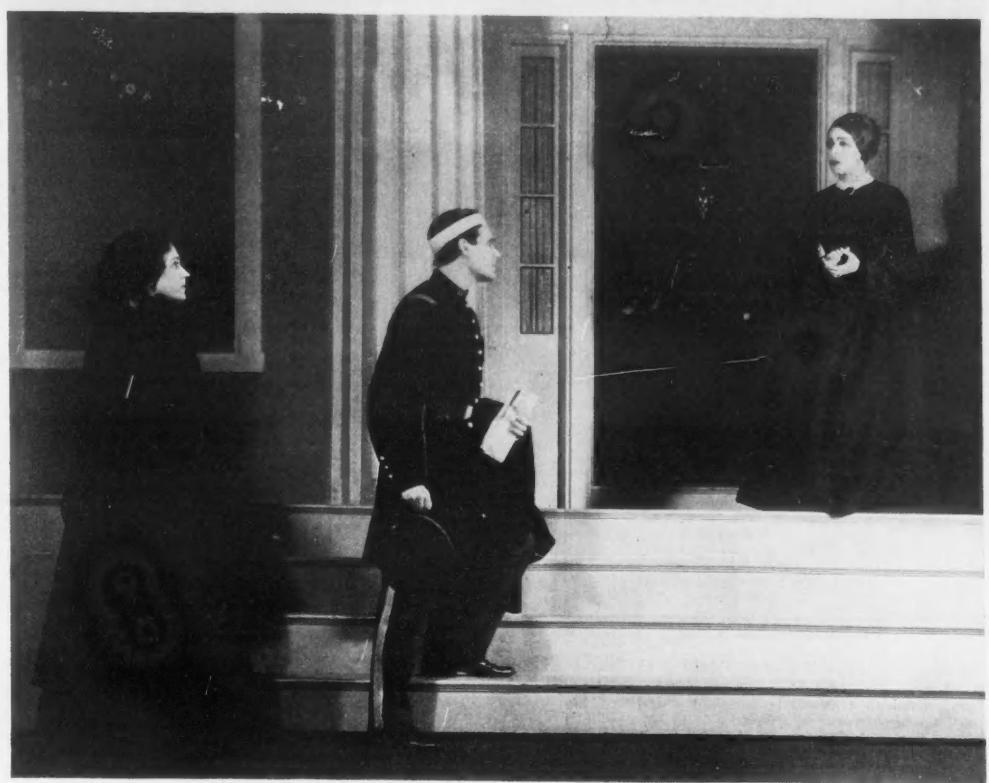
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IN "MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA"—Alice Brady, left, and Alla Navimova, right, in a scene from Eugene O'Neill's sombre three-play drama of the American South.

BROADWAY THEATRE

By JOHN E. WEBBER

Broadway Guide

First Choices

"A Church Mouse", charming continental romance.

"Cynara", London success with Philip Merivale and brilliant cast.

"Counsellor-at-Law", Elmer Rice in more Street Scene characters.

"Earl Carroll Vanities", gorgeous spectacle at thrift prices.

"Everybody's Welcome", musical version of "Up Pops the Devil".

"George White's Scandals", more popular than ever.

"Grand Hotel", continuing success of last season.

"Hamlet", Bel Geddes production with Raymond Massey.

"Mourning Becomes Electra", Eugene O'Neill in modern version of classic tragedy. Tremendous play.

"Payment Deferred", English melodrama and acting hit of the season, with Charles Laughton.

"The Band Wagon", leading the revue parade, with the Astaires.

"The Cat and the Fiddle", excellent musical comedy.

"The Good Companions", splendid stage version of the Priestly novel.

"The House of Connelly", a saga of the South.

"The Left Bank", Elmer Rice in brilliant satire on American emigre.

"The Streets of New York", splendid revival of Dion Boucicault's old play.

"The Sex Fable", French comedy with a brilliant cast including Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Ronald Squire.

"Wonder Boy", another hilarious satire on Hollywood.

"Ziegfeld Follies", a revue in the well-bred Ziegfeld tradition.

"School for Scandal", in lustrous revival with Ethel Barrymore as Lady Teazle.

spearean Society will present their organization in "The Merchant of Venice", "Julius Caesar" and "Hamlet"; there will be a new comedy, "Fast Service" by J. C. and Elliott Nugent; a play called "Steel" by John Wexley; "The Devil's Host", a mystery play by Carl Glick; "A Widow in Green", postponed from last week; and, what should be of unusual interest, "The Lady With A Lamp", a play by Reginald Berkeley, concerning Florence Nightingale, in which Edith Evans comes from London to enact the role which she is said to have made famous there. In addition to all this, Miss Otis Skinner is to give her series of character sketches, "The Wives of Henry VIII" in costume.

"Brief Moment", by S. N. Behrman, was the play chosen by Guthrie McClintic to re-open the Belasco theatre of which he is now lessee. And as far as production goes the opening was worthy of the theatre's best traditions. The ghost of the old master might indeed have had a look around before curtain rise (and who knows?) and gone back to his tomb satisfied. Had he stayed on for the performance he might also have found that the new tenant has some of his own genius for making trifles seem significant. For "Brief Moment" is a trifle made important by clever acting and stage direction, clever dialogue made to look like a play by the magic of production.

From where we sat we gathered that a rich, intelligent young New Yorker of twenty-five was voting himself a failure. Wealth and its opportunities had mocked with their futility. With this introvert, this complicated, introspective mind, seeking Hamlet-like, for its place in the scheme of things, the play lightly tried to interest itself and us. The humor that dripped from its sides was, however, far more successful in this. As a last resort the young man decides to marry a pretty and vital night club entertainer who, on her own confession is no virgin, is not in love with him, but is willing to see what she can do with his wealth. As a hostess she is a brilliant success, the moody palatial apartment becomes a gay salon, her guests the social lions of the hour. But Hamlet remains Hamlet, merely adding jealousy to his soul torture, and in jealousy bidding Ophelia back to a former lover, whom he finds embracing her. In a final act of propitiation to whatever gods there may be, he is about to sell all he has, give it to the poor and go to Russia to live, when she returns, this time with the healing of love in her white arms.

"MARRIAGE for Three" finds Elmer Harris still in hot pursuit of the ultimate truth about sex. In this he shifts inquiry from the unnamed generations of "Young Sinners" and "A Modern Virgin" to its problem in the married state. In the wife, sex interest has waned. A major operation, "the most serious a woman can undergo", the unabashed Mr. Harris gravely informs us, is responsible. The sappy, golf-playing and polo-playing husband seems not to mind, but the noble wife does. And so does the pretty blonde friend who has penetrated his secret "frustration" and, in the wife's absence, proposes herself as an eager substitute. Nobility gulps a little on discovery, but finally forgives this, that, and everything, and even agrees to adopt the child, his child, when it comes. But of course motherhood, even unsanctified motherhood has its claims, urges them and gets the baby, while the doting father and the sacrificially disposed wife look on. Mr. Harris has never been accused of reticence or prudery. He believes in facing situations frankly, the more intimate the franker. But there are times when he can embarrass even us.

"The Social Register", of Anita Loos, mixes a little snobbery with its sex pre-occupations. It sends its little heart-of-gold heroine, Patsy Shaw, played by Lenore Ulrich, out to match wits with the haughty Mrs. Breene, played by Teresa Maxwell Conover, to the last inch of her haughty height. The scion of the Breene family is the stake. He wants to marry Patsy, even if she is the progeny of an acrobat, a member of the Vanities chorus, and only ninety-nine and a fraction pure. She has told him everything. Wiser in the ways of the world than he is, she makes family approval a condition. A Breene reception, nicely calculated by the scheming mother to show her up socially and disenchant the son, provides the introduction and the opportunity. Snobbery might have won there and then but for the timely aid of a sympathetic butler and a bottle of champagne. In the big scene of the play, the now exhilarated chorus girl forgets her inferiority and despond, and carries off the party in triumph. A scheming mother, however, will go to any length, it seems, to save the son from disgrace, even to framing the girl and disinheriting him. But all to no purpose. This being a democracy, snobishness is ultimately crushed to earth, and this being an Anita Loos tale, the gentleman marries the brunette.

But of course, the story is of minor importance. The wise-cracking that surrounds it, as amusing as "The Greeks Had a Word For It", the "private lives" of the chorus, the naughtiness, and the always magnetic Lenore Ulrich, husky voiced and wandering about in as many directions as her unruly hair, are its lure, if any.

Ethel Barrymore in the revival of "The School for Scandal" adds a note of real charm and distinction to the season. As Lady Teazle, she is at her loveliest and best, a lustrous descendant of the long line of great actresses who have adorned

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MUSIC AND DRAMA

Yellow Sands

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

LAST week in these columns was an indication of general atmosphere of "Yellow Sands", the second production by Sir Barry Jackson's British Players to be seen in Toronto. In actual presentation it proves even more joyous than in the text. It is a little comedy of life in a Devon coast village apparently untouched by tourist invasion; and abounds in the acute characterizations and homely philosophy which mark all Eden Philpotts' studies of Devon life. It is also a fable for the present time; for it shows the clash between the opinions of a dour but very sound-hearted young fisherman who has imbibed "Red" prejudices against capital, and those of thrifty relatives who embody the old traditions. In the development of his characters Mr. Philpotts had the assistance of his daughter Adelaide, and perhaps we may thank her for the touches which give so perfect an edge to the studies of feminine character.

British novelists and playwrights have excelled in racy studies of provincial life since the days of George Eliot, and "Yellow Sands" is an example of this type of genre writing at its best. The essentials of village life in communities of British tradition do not differ widely anywhere; especially in villages where everyone is in some degree related to everyone else. In "Yellow Sands" one discovers the same cross currents that are to be found in Louise Montgomery's recent captivating novel of a Prince Edward Island community, "A Tangled Web". One knows of many villages in various parts of Canada where prototypes of the wealthy and kindly old maid Jennifer Varwell; the arrogant pietist Mary Varwell, the genial wastrel, Richard Varwell, the silly old girls, Minnie and Nellie Masters, and even of the ardent young radical, Joe Varwell, are to be found. Events of the past month have given "Yellow Sands" a special topical interest, and the playgoer who witnesses these sincere studies of character will discern why provincial England was so overwhelmingly on the side of National Government.

Such plot as there is centres around a frail and wise old woman of eighty, and the disposition that she makes of her means, a little over four thousand pounds which represent extreme affluence in the community depicted. In the end she disappoints expectant relatives by leaving most of it to her "Red" nephew, in the hope that it will make his head as sound as his heart. As the curtain falls we know that her aim will not be frustrated. A cruder satirist than Mr. Philpotts might have turned Joe Varley into a selfish, pretentious fellow so soon as he is, in spite of himself transformed into a "capitalist". On the contrary Joe is filled with an even greater zeal for his fellows, but is converted to the view that the best course is not to dissipate it in futile philanthropies.

Apart from its sound basis of common sense and good will, "Yellow Sands" is capital entertainment because of the constant flow of humor and its delicate revelations of human nature. Scenes like the birthday party and the reading of the will give unique opportunities for ensemble acting; and illustrate the perfect balance and finesse which mark the productions of Sir Barry Jackson. The production reveals the versatility of the artists, transformed from the early Victorian gentleness of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" to racy Devon folk of today. Mr. Philpotts has made the incorrigible but engaging old wastrel, Richard Varwell, a medium of homely



MLLE. IRENE BIÉTRY
The noted French actress who appears in joint recital with the Hambourg Trio at the Margaret Eaton Hall, Toronto, on Dec. 3rd.



MAUREEN DELANEY AND BARRY FITZGERALD in "The White-headed Boy", a comedy by Lennox Robinson which will be produced at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, by the Abbey Theatre Irish Players for three days beginning Nov. 30th. For the remainder of that week the Irish Players will present St. John Ervine's "John Ferguson".

philosophy, and this role is played with captivating humor, aplomb, and skill by Julian D'Albie. The unctious and good nature of this creation furnish a complete contrast to his sinister presentation of the tyrannical Edward Moulton-Barrett. Daphne Heard is magically transformed into a sweet and shrewd old woman of eighty and gives a characterization perfect in every detail. One of the most impressive and thoroughly life-like impersonations is that of Mollie Hartley-Milburn as the dominating pietist who uses scripture to give point to her malice. There's one in every village! The most difficult role of the play is that of the crude Socialist Joe, rendered with profound sincerity by Donald Wolfitt, a most magnetic young actor. The ever-adorable Sophie Stewart adds another to her diversified gallery of lovely girls; and there are other admirable performances by Prudence Magor, Ellis Irving, A. Caton Woodville, and Andrew Leigh. Thelma Rea and Nora Nicholson as the twin old maids are so inimitably amusing as to constitute a host in themselves.

Oscar Wilde

By P. M. R.

THE Cameron Matthews English Players do another excellent job this week at the Empire Theatre. The play is the time-tested favorite, "The Importance of Being Earnest", by Oscar Wilde, and while tastes change in plays as in most other things and Wilde's once-so-clever dialogue seems to sparkle less brightly than it did thirty years ago, the Cameron Matthews company certainly make the most of it. Admirers of this company will regret that Mr. Matthews himself is not taking a bigger part than that of Lane, the manservant, but will admit that he is entitled to his rest. The rest of the company carry the burden well, with Violet Loxley outstanding as Cecily Cardew.

Brilliant Piano Duo

MM. WEINER and Doucet, a Parisian Piano Duo, whose performances have lately caused a sensation on both sides of the Atlantic, appeared at Hart House Theatre on the afternoon of Nov. 12th under the auspices of the Toronto Women's Musical Club. A part of their vogue in Paris and New York has been due to the unique quality of their programs, —for they are exponents of the higher jazz as well as of the classics. They are both remarkably skilful executants and their finger technique is marvellous. The quality of their ensemble at the Toronto concert was not perfect and this seemed to be due to a difference of quality in the pianos provided. They were both very beautiful instruments but one possessed a soft pastel-like tone while that of the other was of a more sparkling and brilliant order. This difference emphasized a diversity in the artists themselves. Doucet a very large man has a tender touch, whereas Weiner a rather diminutive individual, is more brilliant in style and especially fine in staccato passages. Nevertheless their renderings of works by Bach and Mozart were beautiful, despite the fact that the break in the melodic line as it passed from one instrument to the other was more noticeable than it should have been. An especially memorable performance was that of the Bach-Vivaldi Concerto in A. Perhaps the loveliest episode on the pro-

gram was a set of three valses by Chabrier, a beautiful composition rendered with wonderful rhythmic intuition and finesse. The two pianists have a more intimate sense of the best elements of "jazz" than any European artists that have been heard here. Their suite of three North American works in this style started with "St. Louis Blues" and the execution was dazzling. Another group was a set of South American tangos and rumbas in which Weiner was particularly fascinating.

Toronto Symphony

FOR its second concert of the season under its new conductor, Dr. Ernest MacMillan, the Toronto Symphony Orchestra presented a program that included Georges Bizet's Suite "L'Arlesienne", Edouard Lalo's "The Spanish Symphony", with Elie Spivak as violin soloist, and Edward Elgar's Overture, "Cockaigne" (in London Town).

Bizet's incidental music to Daudet's "L'Arlesienne" reveals his gift for melodic loveliness and charming orchestration that was to lead to the later success of "Carmen". The Suite is in four parts and always grateful to the strings, particularly the Adagio, the delicacy and purity of which was enchanting. The high quality and ensemble sympathy of the string section of the orchestra were remarkable in this number.

Mr. Elie Spivak, concert-master of the orchestra, who was soloist in the "Spanish Symphony" for violin and orchestra, is highly gifted in tone and technique and his handling of the dashing rhythms and rich coloring of the Lalo work was most satisfying. The program closed on a pleasant if not a wholly inspiring note with Elgar's scenic sketch, "Cockaigne".

Poul Bai

POUL BAI, the Danish baritone, gave one of his delightful song recitals at the Hart House Theatre recently. Beethoven's Song Cycle, "To the Distant Beloved", made an attractive opening to the program which included two arias, from Franchetti's "Christoforo Colombo" and from Borodine's "Prince Igor" which were sung with fine interpretative skill. Two modern groups, the one Scandinavian, which Mr. Bai sings with such intimate acquaintanceship, and the other English. Mr. Bai was accompanied by Weldon Kilburn.

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THE FILM PARADE

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"The Dreyfus Case"

QUITE frequently, after watching something even more lavishly inane than usual in the pictures, one comes home with the feeling that the movies are permanently retarded mentally; which is the tender modern way of saying that they are just plain feeble-minded. At such times one suspects that the whole motion picture organization—large, handsome, and in many ways admirable as it is—was dropped on the head by its nurse as an infant industry; and that though it has now grown to adult size and has learned to co-ordinate quite remarkably and even to make simple human sounds, it can never grow beyond a state of complete mental innocence.

If this were consistently the case one could settle down to it with patience and even with satisfaction, for, as someone has pointed out, the next best thing to excellence in any art is a rich badness. The trouble with the movies is that they don't retain this rich badness of theirs consistently. Every little while they surprise one by rising to heights of genuine human dignity, or by some dis-

play of insight or artistry so authentic that the picture ceases to exist as photography or even as narrative, and becomes a separate experience of one's own.

This happened twice in Toronto in a single week. "The Dreyfus Case" and "The Sin of Madelon Claudet" are both pictures to convince almost anyone that the movies are coming at last into maturity and understanding.

Of the two "The Dreyfus Case" is perhaps the more consistently good. The Dreyfus story itself is perfect movie raw material. That is to say there are at least a dozen points at which it might have been distorted from its essential integrity of outline and made over into arbitrary romance. Instead the makers decided with sober heroism to stand or fall by the documentary evidence. And so they carry the story forward, step by step, exactly as it occurred; with the result that they have re-created not only the incident and the period, but all the excitement, the actual fury and fanatical partisanship that surrounded that extraordinary drama.

Cedric Hardwicke, the English actor, plays Dreyfus—an undistinguished-looking little man, bald, middle-aged, always nervously working at his nose-glasses, and with scarcely any gesture except that, able to project an almost overwhelming sense of his anguish, his helplessness and his essential human dignity.

The Dreyfus case covers the final decade of the Victorian era, and background and detail are meticulously faithful to the period. Indeed the interiors revealed, with their drapes and overdrapes, their jardiniere stands, their beaded screens and hassocks em-



A SCENE FROM WILL ROGERS' NEW FILM, "Ambassador Bill" (Tivoli Theatre, Toronto).

on a great many occasions. Miss Hayes creates the precedent of acting the part on the screen as it might conceivably be acted in real life. She surrenders herself unreservedly to her role; but quietly, without hysteria. As Madelon Claudet she is saved from degradation not so much because of some inner sense of moral rectitude but because of her complete simplicity and matter-of-factness.

Making not the faintest demand for sympathy from her audience, she receives it in floods—you can pick out the people on Yonge Street who have been in to see "The Sin of Madelon Claudet" by their reddened eyes and by a certain air of quiet but exalted sniffiness.

There are many ways of making an audience cry, but Miss Hayes' is perhaps the best way—by leaving tragedy unemphasized, sometimes scarcely stated and by the quiet finality of despair that lies in half-completed gestures and half revealed implications.

Music Notes

THE Quebec Women's Musical Club opened its season at the Chateau Frontenac on November 13th under the patronage of Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Bessborough, The Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Frank Carroll, and many other prominent persons. The occasion was a recital by the great pianist Harold Bauer, who played the Bach Suite in A minor, Schumann's "Scenes of Childhood", Chopin's Sonata in B minor and short works by Gluck-Saint-Saens, Debussy, Schubert and Brahms.

THE Winifred Dowell Ladies String Sextette, an organization of gifted Toronto women will give a recital under distinguished patronage at the Fine Arts Gallery, Grenville St., on the night of Monday, Nov. 30th. The assisting artists will be the brilliant young violinist, Bettina Vega and Enid Gray and Marjorie Lockhart, vocalists.

FREDERIC LORD, conductor of the Canadian Choir of Brantford, Ont., which a few months ago participated in the Blackpool Festival and subsequently won laurels in all the leading British cities, is an English organist and choirmaster who came to Canada a few years ago and settled in Brantford. His ensemble consists of sixty solo voices all expert sight-readers. It was mainly recruited in Brantford, but the nucleus was augmented by voices from Toronto, London, Hamilton, Galt, Paris, Woodstock, Simcoe and Ingersoll, so that it is representative of all Western Ontario. The British tour, financed by patriotic Brantford citizens, exceeded all expectations. Everywhere critics admitted that the Canadian choir was well worth sending to England, and after the final concert at Albert Hall, London under the patronage of Their Imperial Majesties, the "Evening Standard" said "In beauty of tone and in perfect precision they are the equals of any Choir I have heard anywhere. Their sonorous basses reminded me of those of the Don Cossack Choir, for they have the velvety richness that I imagined only Russians possessed". The Choir will make its first Toronto appearance at Massey Hall on Monday night, Nov. 23rd under the management of James T. Whittaker of Brantford.

Coming Events

THE Toronto Symphony Orchestra, with Ernest MacMillan conducting, plays the Third Twilight Concert of the season at Massey Hall on Tuesday next, November 24th, at 5.15. The soloist is Winifred Purnell, pianist, who plays the first movement of Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto with the Orchestra. The Orchestra numbers are: Overture "Magic Flute" of Mozart; Stuteley's Suite for Strings "Salt o' the Sea" and the Overture "Roman Carnival" of Berlioz.

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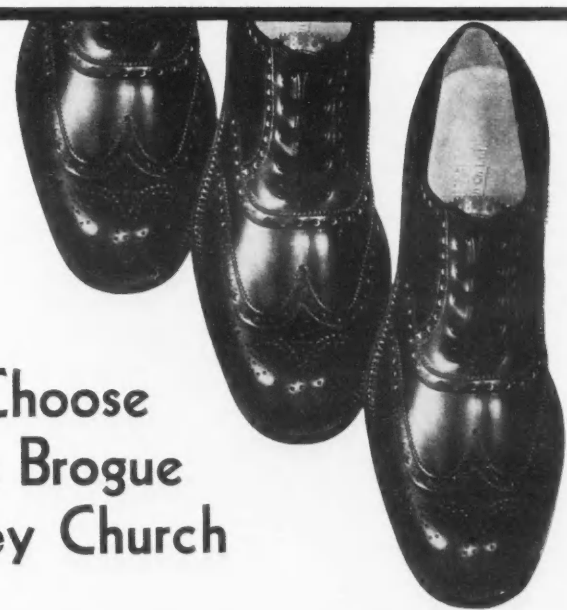
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brothered in Berlin wool, might have come straight out of the Victoria and Albert Museum. And the people who move against this background belong to it, not only by virtue of their over-elaborate dress, their Guardsman's mustachios, their fluted frills and absurd side-whiskers, but through some actual quality of being that an inspired director contrived to infuse into them.

"The Dreyfus Case" proves, as no motion picture, perhaps, has proved before, how much historical drama lies in a quiet, pervasive and poignant accuracy.

"The Sin of Madelon Claudet"

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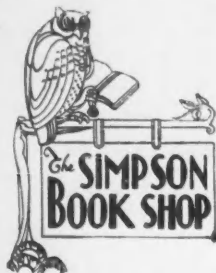
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THE BOOKSHELF

By HAROLD F. SUTTON

A Political Comedy

"King Queen Jack, Philip of Spain Courts Elizabeth", by Milton Waldman; Toronto, Longmans, Green and Company; pages VIII + 276; price \$4.00.

By T. G. MARQUIS

SHAKESPEARE invented many comedies, but none that is more entertaining than the one in which Queen Elizabeth of England and Philip of Spain were the leading actors—a comedy that had Europe for its stage and the minor actors princes, ambassadors, and statesmen. The "Jack" of the piece was the Count of Feria, Philip's most trusted counsellor. The time of the comedy was the opening months of the reign of Queen Elizabeth and the subject might be named, finding the Queen a husband. A difficult task, —strong-willed, capricious, vain and self-centred, she was not easy to please.

"In King Queen Jack" a fragment of history is given. The time covered is less than six months, but in many ways they were the most important months in the history of England. In them England broke with Spain and achieved that splendid isolation that ultimately gave her the balance of power in European diplomacy. This was largely due to the attitude taken by Queen Elizabeth in religious matters and statecraft. Spain wished to control England; to do this it was necessary to control England's queen, and Philip, "the greatest ruler, the most important man in the world," took upon himself this task.

The story opens with a species of tragedy-comedy—the passing of Mary Tudor, the wife of Philip, a woman of "infinite virtues." The marriage of Philip and Mary had been on Philip's part merely a political union, and when the Spanish king came to the court of England his heart went out not to Mary, but to her sister Elizabeth. Mary, eleven years Philip's senior, had unfortunately fallen desperately in love with her husband, which, according to Philip, was "a most unseemly violation of the conventions governing such alliances as theirs," and he had fled from her on the plea of urgent business elsewhere. Meanwhile he had saved Elizabeth from the block and now that Mary was dying it had become necessary to name a successor to the throne, and he influenced his wife who hated Elizabeth to designate her, and this despite the fact that Mary considered "the girl a bastard," that "her faith was as doubtful as her virtue."

To look after his interests in England Philip sent the Count of Feria as resident ambassador to the English court. After Mary's death, the great task of this wily Spaniard was to arrange a marriage that would keep England a staunch ally of Spain and assure the continuance of Roman Catholicism as the state religion. Philip, although enamoured of Elizabeth, at first suggested various princes friendly to Spain as fitting husbands for the queen, but Elizabeth quickly threw them into the discard. "Ship-loads" of aspirants for her hand were coming from every country in Europe, and in every part of England noble families had hopes of winning her for one of their sons. At length Feria urged Philip to seek Elizabeth in marriage for himself; nothing loath the Spanish monarch entered the field. Feria went industriously to work for his master, and for four months a game of thrust and parry went on between the cunning Spanish ambassador and the astute queen of England, and in the end she told Feria that: "She could not marry Philip, since evidently he regarded her as a heretic, and she intended to do nothing more about it."

Meanwhile Elizabeth had won the hearts of her people. Her resistance to a foreign alliance was most popular. When parliament pressed her to take a husband, she had answered that she "was too devoted to her people ever to marry." This caught the imaginations of her subjects and from that hour she became the "Gloriana," "Good Queen Bess", the "Virgin Queen" of legend, romance and poetry.

In "King Queen Jack", Milton Waldman displays a fine sense of humour. His pen portraits of



MERRILL DENISON

Author of "Henry Hudson and Other Plays", six plays written directly for the microphone and broadcast last season over the Canadian National Railway network and now published by Ryerson Press, Toronto.

Philip, Elizabeth, Feria, Cecil, and the other actors are powerfully done. His descriptions of the entrance of Elizabeth to London is a charming bit of pictorial writing. In every way the book is a scholarly, finished, and illuminating study, reproducing, with delightful detail, the times of the Great Elizabeth.

Homicidal Chronicle

"Murders and Mysteries": A Canadian Series by W. Stewart Wallace, Toronto; The Macmillan Company of Canada. Price \$4.

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE librarian of the University of Toronto in this volume brings the practised hand of an expert in historical research to bear on 16 celebrated cases in the annals of Canada crime. Each chapter has involved a great deal of delving into old newspaper files, legal reports and other published records. In any criminal trial of importance the documentary accumulations are sufficient to fill a volume the size of a bulky novel; and those familiar with this circumstance cannot fail to be struck with admiration of Prof. Wallace's instinctive grasp of essentials, and his mastery of a lucid and unexaggerated narrative style.

A model in this respect is Chapter V, "The Case of H. H. Holmes" originally published in the columns of SATURDAY NIGHT, in which the career of an extraordinary murderer whose trail covered thousands of miles and many cities, is related in 22 fascinating pages. Holmes was the monster who 35 years ago murdered two little girls in an empty house on St. Vincent St., Toronto, and was ultimately tried and executed at Philadelphia for yet another murder.

Another chapter which illustrates the author's gift for condensation, while eliminating nothing essential, is "The Crimes of Dr. Cream", a Scottish Canadian who graduated from McGill University in 1876 and subsequently became a murderer on both sides of the Atlantic, apparently from what Prof. Wallace calls a "motiveless malignity", the mere pleasure of killing. Both Holmes and Cream were scientific homicides of a type who will always continue to baffle criminal investigators, but the book is concerned with the cases of other murderers whose motives had a sordid basis more easily understood.

Those who cherish the belief that murder will out and that the homicide will meet his just punishment will find little encouragement in this book. In only 5 out of 15 murder cases summarized, were the murderers convicted and executed. Where the homicide is shrewd enough to cover up his tracks it is therefore plain that the odds of ultimate escape are heavily in his favor even though he be brought to trial. In one case, that of the McCarthy Mystery at Shediac, N.B., where in a low inn a man was murdered for his money after the approved methods of old French melodrama, a jury refused to accept as proof of guilt the testimony of an eye-witness, well substantiated by circumstantial evidence. Altogether the majority of the chapters in this book reflect not so much on the methods of Canadian justice as on the intelligence of juries, and in some instances on the capacity of judges who lacked ability to impress a sense of their responsibilities on jurors.

In two cases reviewed, the Kinrade Mystery at Hamilton, and the Ambrose Small Mystery at Toronto, no one was ever brought to trial at all, and they remain insoluble. Two of the chapters contain summaries of cases of historical importance, "The Death of D'Arcy McGee" and "The Mystery of Walker's Ear". The latter was a morbidly grotesque episode which occurred at Montreal during the early years of British occupation of Canada—and these chapters are the best and most succinct on their respective subjects that one has read.

Craftsman's Art

"Mr. and Mrs. Pennington", by Francis Brett Young; William Heinemann Ltd., London; \$2.50.

"Maid in Waiting", by John Galsworthy; The Ryerson Press, Toronto; \$2.00.

By R. M. A. CHRISTIE

THE new novel by Mr. Brett Young recalls a good terse bit of criticism once overheard. "Is the Covered Wagon a Good Moving Picture?" someone asked. "Yes, if you like covered wagons," was the answer. Asked if Mr. and Mrs. Pennington is a good novel anyone of sensibility would answer "Yes", but an honest reviewer would be bound to add "If you like Mr. Francis Brett Young." As a craftsman he is inimitable, his style is gracious and easy, but a taste for him is, I fancy, native and not to be cultivated in spite of indigestion, as are caviare and Mr. Ford Madox Ford.

The story with its Midland setting apparently shares the simplicity of the book's title, concerning itself as it does chiefly with the courtship and marriage of Susan and Dick. To look back on it, however, is to see the art which has made you both feel the Pennington's personal importance, and relative insignificance, justifying the extract from *Jeans* on the fly leaf. Blundering Uncle George Lorimer whose old fashioned business methods are no match for modern Mr. Bulgin; the Pennington's shoddy little bungalow that contrasts so eloquently with the graceful old house of Dick's aunt in Shropshire; Susan's gaucheries, and Dick's simplicities, all go to arouse your sympathies and even your affection. The portrait of Captain Small, a pensioned "hero" who lives on the clichés of 1914-18, is superb. Mr. Brett Young must long ago have ceased to resent such adjectives related to his work as "sound", "admirable", or "solid". It is so much more than these I am glad I have used none of them.

A TALE by John Galsworthy gives the reader the same sense of comfortable security enjoyed by a playgoer when a first class actor is on the stage. Then it doesn't matter much how poor the play, to watch such competency, such control of words and tenses is in itself a joy. It is only afterwards, if the play be poor, that one realizes one has been had.

If you are a Forsythe saga fan, and there are a surprising number of people who are not, you will perhaps regret that Mr. Galsworthy after four years' silence, has forsaken that family, but glad to know that he remains true to the clan. Our heroine, the *Maid in Waiting* of the title, is a niece of that attractive character in those other novels, Lady Mont, better remembered as "Aunt Em", and the scene of her activities is the same "County" strata of society with its titles and its ease which this author has portrayed for us before. People who know the So and Soss, have Uncles in the church and nephews in Parliament, who belong to the best clubs, know where to eat and what to wear and don't spend too much money, in short people it is very comfortable to know or read about.

It is a little difficult to work up any agitation over the heroine's brother who shot a Bolivian and so supplies enough machinery of the law to turn a wheel in every chapter. It is so obvious, although Mr. Galsworthy makes us wait until the very end to see it brought off, that the Home Secretary will come through, and all be well. True, the heroine does even more than could be expected to wreck his chances of escape again and again, but the girl meant well, and the author assures us she is charming. Mr. Galsworthy is happier in his portrayal of masculine than feminine charm. "Dinny", who is repeatedly credited with beauty and humor,

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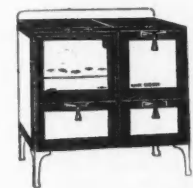
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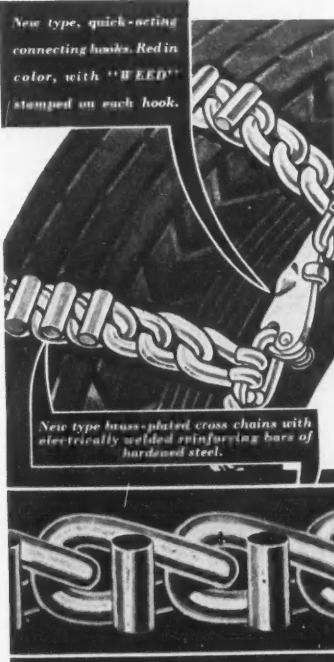
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and a fascination beyond compare, is so stupid in personal relations it is very difficult indeed to see why the unbelievable American *Hallorsen*, or the attractive Naval officer *Alan* cared how long she waited. From her vain attempt to vamp Lord Saxenden to the moment when she emotionally holds out both hands to the man who helped fix things up for Hubert, and finds they aren't taken, Dinny pulls all the wrong stops and works all the wrong pedals every time.

As always, the author is happiest when he is concerned with the solution of some social problem. The chapters dealing with the case of Captain Ferse, who escapes during a period of sanity from "one of those places" which seem to be our only solution to date for the care of the uncured insane, are in Galsworthy's best vein. It is of course still impossible for an English author to believe that cultivated Americans are not devoted to the vile participle "gotten", or expressions such as "I kind of have the feeling", or "Pardon Me".

Transplanted Scotch Canadians

"The Opening of a Door", by George Davis; Harper-Musson, Toronto; 265 pages; \$2.50.

By FELIX WALTER

THE MacDougalls from Ayton, a small town in Ontario near Galt, have torn up their roots and moved in a tribe, grandfather, grandmother, uncles, aunts, nephews and nieces, to the steam-heated comforts of Chicago. They never seem to feel quite at ease in their new and cramped surroundings, these dour, simple, rugged people, like the author himself, but one generation removed from a Gaelic speaking ancestry. But if they have neither fortune nor culture nor signal intelligence, they have character and neither age nor uprooting nor adversity can subdue it.

The novel is a close knit study of wills and the clash of wills. Old Grandma MacDougall has a will in spite of her broken mind and the mist of senility in which she lives, so has Aunt Flora, the seemingly subdued daughter who cares for her, Aunt Alexandra the Theosophist, Aunt Theodora with her breezy continental ways and anguish at approaching middle-age. The men have their share of the MacDougall heritage of character as well, and drunken uncles, kind uncles, barber uncles, newspaper uncles weave their way into this fierce medley which the boy Edward, "who would like to write", sits and watches quietly from his corner.

A novel written with such distinction and such competence would be a credit to any author; as a first novel from the pen of a young American of twenty-five it is a very unusual performance. Its only fault is a fault common to many first attempts; it is inclined to be reminiscent. Though they come from different social strata, the MacDougalls of Mr. George Davis remind one forcibly of the temper-

amental denizens of Jalna in the well-known novel cycle by Miss Mazo de la Roche even to the octogenarian grandmother dominating the far-flung clan. It is reminiscent also of that masterly autobiographical first novel of another young American, Thomas Wolfe's "Look Homeward Angel", though Davis lacks the fire and sweep of his contemporary. But what he has produced is a novel that is fine, sober, mature and balanced and that holds out almost limitless promise for the future.

Breed of Centaurs

"Dona Barbara", by Romulo Gallegos; translated by Robert Malloy; Cape-Nelson, Toronto; 440 pages; \$2.50.

By T. D. RIMMER

AS A conjecture, this novel in the original was probably a powerful melodramatic work. Parts of it, even in this prosaic translation, remind me irresistibly of Barbey D'Aureville's dark virulence. Hints of power, passion and violence, undercurrents of savagery, offset a naive characterization and make the book an interesting blend of fiction and history.

Mr. Malloy has done a workmanlike if uninspired job. His translation, more verbal than of the spirit, has captured a good deal of the color and movement of everyday life on the plains and ranches of Latin America. By far the most absorbing portions of the book are those which actually deal with the lives and customs of the ranch owners, peons and other inhabitants of the vast cattle stretches. As with our western cowboys, I suppose, the lives of these cattle herders and riders are one-tenth glamor to nine-tenths drabness but to the walker of city streets a very real glamor lives in these descriptions. These riders, rounding up cattle, branding, rustling, fighting, dancing and loving, remind one of the centaurs who broke up the marriage feast of Perithous. The story of them is absorbing, whether they are fighting, killing alligators, telling tall tales or singing herd songs.

Against this picturesque background a story is enacted which has to do with the battle of law and order against the force of lawlessness. Law is represented by

Santos Luzardo, a young ranch owner who has had his property and land depleted by corrupt overseers and cattle rustling. Lawlessness is represented by Dona Barbara, a rubber stamp adventuress who runs true to type and displays all the inconsistencies of her old fashioned kind. Dona Barbara is also notorious for unbridled sensuality and covetousness, but strangely enough the end finds her shorn of these vices and nobly renouncing her revenge on her successful enemy. However, running throughout the story, cementing its weak places and sustaining the interest, is the life on the plains itself which, intended as a background, becomes the chief interest.

As I have said, my guess is that this novel has suffered a sea-change. It has elements of power which somehow are seldom fully realized. The naive characterization may perhaps be laid at the door of the author. The prosaic style, however, must be blamed upon the translation. With these reservations I found the book interesting. As a psychological melodrama, it falls short. As a sketch of life and customs of the South American plainmen, heightened where a certain depth and power break through the translator's restraint, it is sufficiently glamorous.

A Diverting Tale

"If I Were You", by P. G. Wodehouse; McClelland and Stewart; \$2.25.

By JEAN GRAHAM

MR. Pelham Grenville Wodehouse has many books to his credit, and these are of a pleasing variety. He has written humorous short stories, novels and dramatic criticism. He is an Englishman by birth, but does most of his writing in New York. "Leave It To Jeeves" and "My Friend 'Psmith'", showed his undoubted mastery in depicting the ideal butler or valet. Jeeves, indeed, is a veritable creation, and almost stands beside Sam Weller as a friend in need. There is no character in "If I Were You" quite as ingratiating as Jeeves or 'Psmith; but we manage to spend a happy hour with Ma Price and her son Syd. One of the oldest plots in the world is worked into this

(Continued on Page 10)

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THE BOOKSHELF

Social Lampoon

he Colonel's Daughter", by Richard Aldington. Mussons, Toronto, \$2.50.

By JOHN MUNDY

RICHARD ALDINGTON did not exhaust all his bitterness when he wrote "Death of a Hero", that novel of the war that is one with a deeper depression in "All Quiet on the Western Front". He has had enough left over to give a cutting edge to this tirade of the "hawk", "huntin', fishin'" gentry of idled England. Occasionally the terseness obtrudes on too person- a note, but Mr. Aldington's de- station of the English country- is none the less complete.

Georgie is Colonel Smithers' daughter, a homely virgin who attempts to fulfill her biolog- ical destiny as a woman. But she is all too much for her: father, horsey, emotionally in- cessible, finding diversion in bookmakers and shady trips to London; her mother, good horse- man, bad housekeeper, meeting situations with the tried, auto- matic responses of a social tradi- tion designed to obviate thought; Mrs. Eastcourt, spiritually ob- sessed, spreading the poison of delicious gossip with the pure de- light of the artist; Purfleet, arming, cultured, in the first floor of degeneracy, willing to flue, but unwilling to pay; Geoffrey Hunter-Payne, hearty, a healthy young Empire-builder, with all the hard unawareness of a healthy youth.

Georgie begins the story with the most important function in riding to town on her bicycle to the groceries, and she ends the story on the same bicycle and the same errand. But what happened in between provides the author with an opportunity to show, brilliantly, ruthlessly, the nature of a social tradition whose iron clutch upon young life is more than a little suggestive of a mortis.

A Diverting Tale

(Continued from Page 9)
ry, when Ma Price tries to make the world believe that she, who had been the nurse of the Earl of Droitwich, had changed the babies in their very infancy—that Tony, fifth Earl of Droitwich, is really Syd. Price, while Syd., the rising young member of the respective families, is really the Earl. Most decidedly sceptical concerning exchange of infants, but—the young men undertake to ex- change positions. The sprightly barber finds it a great bore to be an Earl—belted or otherwise—and the Earl discovers that the life of a barber's life have been over-rated. Such complica- tions as enter into the Wodehouse imagination, swiftly occur, and there is a merry mixture of earl's and barber's—not to mention a



PROF. W. STEWART WALLACE
Author of "Murders and Mysteries",
reviewed in this issue.
—Photo by Leatherdale.

charming young manicurist, named Polly, whose beauty works the usual mischief. Ma Price changes her mind several times concerning the original "crime", but finally comes to the conclusion that Tony is the rightful heir.

The readers are informed in a note that Mr. Wodehouse was born in the year 1881. Most of them hope that he will live to 1961, at least, and write two books a year.

War and Women

"Sarah Defiant", by Mary Borden; Doubleday Doran and Gundy; Toronto; Price \$2.50.

By MARGARET ISABEL LAWRENCE

HERE is another woman en- grossed with what the war did to women in England. It is interesting as evidence. But Mary Borden has power beyond the presentation of documentary data. *Flamingo* proved that two and a half years ago.

Sarah is an emotional zig-zag, and Mary Borden has used a technique that also zig-zags. The story shunts and pauses, and really does not get very far.

The point is what is a woman to do who falls into love for a man after she has already married another man, and brought two children into the world. This woman Sarah first departs with the lover—then she returns to her home because one of her children is taken ill. She stays at home through a series of illnesses in her family, and returns to her lover after most of the illnesses have ended in death. The lover, meanwhile, has felt a good deal let down, and developed a low opinion of women—either as wives or mistresses—and has taken himself to the arms of the most ruthless and fascinating lady of amours in Paris, whom Sarah shoots when she comes to Paris, but, fortunately for what future the novel has, misses.

It might have been a good story. Mary Borden can write. And the problem of the struggle between

the individual and the family is probably eternal, and the ways of adjustment are infinitely varied, and can be treated fictionally with- out deaths and shootings and other melodramas.

Author's Wife

"Half a Loaf", by Grace Hegger Lewis; Horace Liveright, Inc., New York; 392 Pages; \$2.50.

By O. C. PRIMROSE

THE theme of "Half a Loaf" is not a new one. It has been served up in many forms; biography, autobi- ography, the play, the novel—even the short story has in turn conveyed to a bourgeois but amiably credulous public the sorrows of the wife of genius.

Susan Brooke met Timothy Hale when he was a very gauche young man of crude enthusiasms. Susan, an inconsiderable atom in the shattering world of New York journalism, had charm, courage, and English tradi- tions. As the Timothy Hales they were unique. In the eyes of the reader they had certain lapses. Susan undoubtedly parted company with her English traditions when she envi- sioned her future husband wearing "a rich but quiet bow tie"; and it was odd when his prevailing spontaneity dropped into asking—since fame seemed some way off—"Can you wait, little playmate?"

Still, they were unique. They had their own language—a charmed baby talk—and their own method of life. The latter consisted in what they called—"Tee-rains travelin' adventur- in'" and grows so chronic a process that if a chapter is neither packing up nor settling in, it sweeps jolting but at speed through the green un- holstered airlessness of a pullman.

Two continents acclaimed Timothy Hale's first novel. "God's Own Coun- try" photographed American life—stood back and satirized the photo- graph; threw in "wisecracks"; and reproduced the American tongue, loud speaker for the American soul, in a way that appalled but delighted the victim and enchanted older civiliza- tions.

After that the figure of Timothy Hale expands. What had been an equal partnership dissolves. We are still interested in Susan, one of the most authentic people in fiction, but like Susan's dinner partner we crane the neck with an involuntary:—"Is Mr. Hale here tonight?"

The playmates now were accom- panied from one European capital to another by a baby, a governess, and seventeen pieces of hand luggage. The book is half over before Susan real- izes that Timothy is "not a husband. Not a father, not even a jealous lover. Just an author."

At this point having read it and believed in it as fiction try taking it as fact. The bow tie and the playmate fade together into mutual insignifi- cance. So that intimate, racy dia- logue was—authentic, and that last, exquisite letter from an absent Tim- othy was written—and read.

If "Half a Loaf" is a revenge it was a brilliant one—but it must have been some consolation to the author of "Babbit" that, when his incredible personality drifted out of the writer's life, the book died.

Books Received

(Any book in this list may be purchased through "Saturday Night Book Service").

VERSE AND BELLES-LETTRES
"Red Drumming in the Sun", by May Lewis. Knopf-Longmans, Green, Toronto. \$2.25. Lyrical verse by the American poetess.

"Eden Tree", by Witter Bynner. Knopf-Longmans, Green, Toronto. \$2.75. A modern realistic fantasy in verse by the author of "New World".

"The Best Poems of 1931", selected by Thomas Moul. Cape-Nelson, Toronto. \$2.00. British anthology of English-speaking verse.

"Issa", a Poem by Robert Norwood. Macmillans, Toronto. \$3.00. The spiritual autobiography of the Canadian rector of St. Bartholomew's in New York city.

GENERAL

"Cranmer, Archbishop of Canter- bury, 1533-1556", by Hilaire Belloc. Lippincott, New York. A new biog- raphy by the author of "Wolsey" and "Richelieu".

"Ben Jonson and King James", by Eric Linklater. Cape-Nelson, Toronto. \$3.50. A biography and a portrait by the author of "Juan in America", "White Man's Saga", "Poet's Pub".

"Our Lawless Police", by Ernest Jer- ome Hopkins. Viking-Macmillans, To- ronto. \$3.25. The facts of third de- gree, illegal detention, street brutality by American police.

"Nebuchadnezzar", by G. R. Tabouis. Routledge-Mussons, Toronto. \$5.00. All that is known of Nebuchadnezzar and the historical events with which he was connected made into an imag- inative chronicle.

"The Sword of God, Jeanne d'Arc",



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by Guy Endore. Farrar & Rinehart, Toronto. \$3.50. The Life of Saint Jeanne by the author of "Casanova: His Known and Unknown Life".

"Nelson", by Clennel Wilkinson. Longmans, Green, Toronto. \$4.00. A new biography of the Hero of Trafal- gar.

"Clarence Darrow", by Charles Yale Harrison. Cape-Nelson, Toronto. A biography of the famous American criminal lawyer by the author of "Generals Die in Bed".

"Egyptian Tales and Romances", by Sir Ernest A. Wallis Budge. Nelsons, Toronto. \$5.00. Translations of pagan, Christian and Moslem stor- ies and legends.

"97", by Francesco Berger. Elin Matthews and Marrot, Ltd., London. 3/6 net. Reminiscences of Dickens, Thackeray, Gilbert, Sullivan, Saint- Saens, Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninov, and other personal friends of the au- thor who is 97 years old.

FICTION

"An Omnibus Thriller of Murder and Mystery". T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., London. 7/6 net. Four long complete mystery novels.

"A Mistress of the Terror", by Hans Flesch. Translated from the German by Annie Coath Dixey. Cape-Nelson, Toronto. \$2.00. A novel based on the life of Anne Josephine Thérèse.

"In For a Penny", by Sophie Kerr. Farrar & Rinehart, Toronto. \$2.00. The author's first novel since Mareca- Maria.

"Love Without Money", by Floyd Dell. Farrar & Rinehart, Toronto. \$2.00. A new novel by the author of "Moon-Calf", "Briary Bush".

"Time Exposure", by Parkhurst Whitney. Farrar & Rinehart, Toronto. \$2.00. A novel of American marriage during the last three decades.

"Man With the Painted Head", by Helen Reilly. Farrar & Rinehart, Toronto. \$2.00. A mystery story by the author of "The Diamond Feather".

"The Click of the Gate", by Alice Campbell. Farrar & Rinehart, Toron- to. \$2.00. A mystery novel by the author of "Murder in Paris".

"The Rock in the River", by Ralph Connor. McClelland & Stewart, Toron- to. \$2.25. A romance of Quebec by the author of "Black Rock", etc.

"Sparks Fly Upward", by Oliver La Farge. Houghton Mifflin-Thomson Al- len, Toronto. \$2.50. A new novel by the author of the Pulitzer Prize novel, "Laughing Boy".

"Scaramouche, the King-Maker", by Rafael Sabatini. McClelland & Steu- art, Toronto. \$2.50. An historical novel in Sabatini's excellent vein, of Scaramouche fighting the battle of the king against the guillotine.

Acute observers are reporting silver threads among the gold standards.—New York Times.

WATCH YOUR HUSBAND



These are times when business pressure, worry, "nerves" break men down prematurely. They, themselves, are the last to recognize or heed the danger signs of overwork. But wives detect them. Remember, doctors say there is nothing like a winter cruise to put tired, nervous men back into tip-top shape again.

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"How much is that in American money?"—Ohio State Sun Dial.



IN THE ROLE WHICH GAINED AWARD

Marie Dressler as she appeared in the motion picture "Min and Bill" in which she achieved the finest acting of the year in motion pictures by an actress, according to a vote of the motion picture colony as represented by members of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. The ballots were counted and gold statuettes of merit awarded at the annual awards banquet of the Academy.

Rugby

By N. A. B.

THIS year of 1931 is a very bad one for rugby champions and rugby prophets. Not a team, not a champion, not a league has run true to form, but form doesn't often mean anything in any case. It is only the thing that should happen, and woe betide sport in any field if every sure winner actually won. Not in many years has Canadian rugby received the royal shake-up which it has in 1931. Perhaps the forward pass is to blame, especially in the Big Four where the spectacular Stevens' passes plus the speed afoot of a few others helped Montreal to unseat the ponderous and long-invincible Hamilton Tigers.

This season marks the farewell appearance of many of the pre-historic mammoths on the Hamilton team. "Pre-historic" seems in a way to fit them, for in the pre-forward-pass era they were ideally constructed by nature for triumphant survival. But with the advent of the game-smashing aerial heave, the old-style huge, ferocious, slow-moving rugbyist has joined the dodo and the dinosaur. The star of the future in Canada will be a counterpart of Warren Stevens and Gordon Perry of Montreal, lightning fast, elusive, small rather than enormous, and always ready to pull the unexpected. Yes, it would seem that on Canadian grid-irons the whippet tank has permanently replaced the steam-roller.

The Intercollegiate Union has a new champion also, the Mustangs of Western. After having played hard, never-say-die football for five-sixths of the race, football good enough to win the title, the over-confident Mustangs, leading Queen's by half-a-game, fozzled their chance and took a 9-1 drubbing from McGill. Just when it seemed all over for Western and Queen's could have coasted ahead into a sure championship, those sons of misfortune and step-children of bad luck, the Varsity Intercollegiates, arose in a furious farewell performance and plastered the near-champions, Queen's, with a 17-0 whitewash! It may have looked like a miracle to see the luckless Blues pasting the doughty Tricolor all over the Kingston stadium, but it wasn't a miracle, for Varsity looked like the proverbial million dollars, and Queen's were helpless. That elusive fiery quality which was conspicuously absent in Varsity's first five games (three of which were one-point losses) was certainly present in the season's last game. The Blues scored enough points then to have won four of their six scheduled games! Would that those points could have been properly distributed! Queen's may have had an off day—all teams do—but that isn't enough to account for Varsity's marked superiority. Varsity Intercollegiates answered their critics by proving that they were real champions whenever they were in the mood to win. Their single victory, scored after a disastrous season when it was useless to them won the 1931 Intercollegiate championship—for the Mustangs of Western. The latter, playing loosely and unimpress-



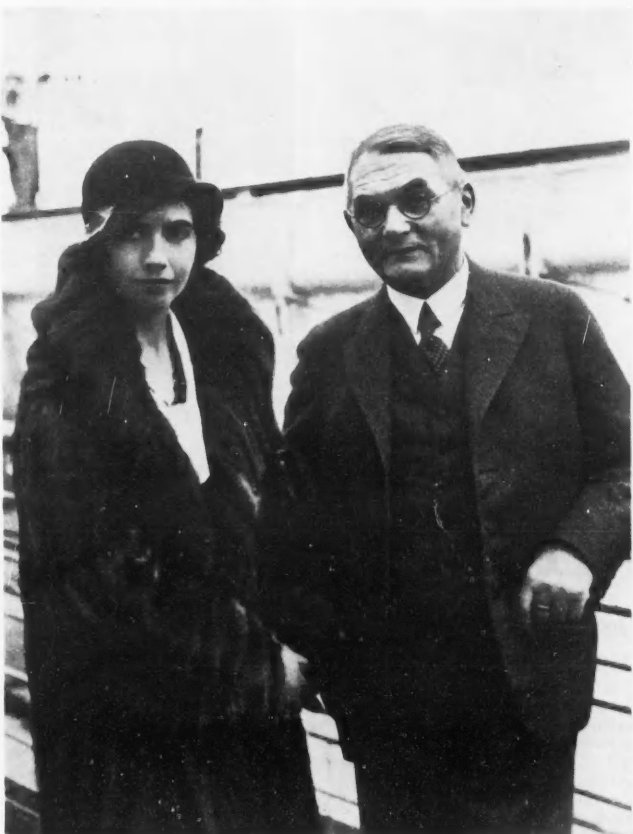
THE ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, who has sailed from Naples for New York on his way to Washington to visit President Hoover and to discuss international matters, receives the traditional salute of the Fascist Club of Berlin as he prepares to depart for Rome after his conference with Chancellor Brüning of Germany.

sively, were no match for McGill and the clever attacks of the Redmen. Western won the title by an eyelash and now meet Sarnia O.R.F.U. champions at Sarnia for the right to play Montreal Winged Wheelers for the Eastern Canada laurels.

And Balmy Beach is OUT! After their 1930 victory over the Tigers, we would have picked them to defeat Notre Dame, but they seem to have shot their bolt. They fought their usual hard fight against the rugged Sarnia Oilers in the rain and mud, but they were not tough enough to conquer Sarnia. The usually reliable Ab. Box fumbled and layed unevenly, was outkicked by Sarnia's good half, Stirling, and the whole team seemed unable to solve the question of making the most of the breaks they got. The Paddlers, who gave the Tigers blow for blow last year, came off a poor second with Sarnia, for Lou Snyder got three broken ribs, Claude Harris injured his hip, and Jimmie Keith has his head badly cut. Sarnia proved themselves by that 10-0 defeat. Their next game with Western should be easier. Much as we would like to see Western win, they do not seem to be good enough. The Montreal Wheelers come to Toronto to play an exhibition contest with Argos, and local fans will have a chance of seeing the wonderful speed merchants who should "take" Sarnia or Western, and the Dominion title.

Geneva will be the meeting-place next February of fifty nations, each of whom is perfectly willing to disarm if all the other forty-nine will do it first.—Judge.



WAR-TIME BLOCKADE BREAKER

Captain Paul Koenig, Commander of the German submarine Deutschland, which twice broke through the blockade of the Allies during the late World War to bring dyes to the United States shortly before that country entered the conflict, with his daughter, Ann Muncaster, who has appeared on the English stage, as they arrived in New York aboard the S.S. Europa.

Badminton

By R. L. CONDY

QUITE naturally the chief topic among badminton players right across Canada this last week or so has been the action of the Canadian Badminton Association in issuing the set of rules and regulations defining clearly the actions that would lose a player his amateur standing and those that would render him ineligible to participate in tournaments or matches held under the auspices of the association.

Very general approval has been accorded the suggestion made in these columns that the C. B. A. secure recognition from and membership in the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

The specific naming of two former Canadian champions in the daily press as being "suspended", however, has been greeted very differently.

While many players and followers of the game recognize that the association has acted within its rights, most of them feel that the method adopted was unnecessary as regards Purcell and quite unfair in Aikman's case.

The first news that the badminton public received was through the columns of one Ottawa newspaper which announced, on the authority of the president of the C. B. A. that Jack Purcell of Toronto, and C. W. Aikman of Montreal, each of whom has held the Canadian singles championship title twice, were both under suspension.

The reason given in Purcell's case was his connection with a firm selling badminton goods and his use of his championship title in articles written by him and syndicated throughout Canadian newspapers. Aikman was held to have forfeited his status by accepting the position of sports secretary to the Carlton Club of Toronto.

Mr. Purcell was at first stated by the daily press to have regretted the action of the association, but he subsequently gave an interview to the press in which he frankly acknowledged that the association could have taken no other action than they did in the light of their amateur rules recently promulgated. He stated that he would continue to devote his services towards furthering the interests of the game in the Dominion and in helping beginners master its intricacies.

On his behalf, however, friends maintain that a private letter to him would have met the case and that his public "naming" in a letter from the president of the association to the sports editor of a certain newspaper was quite unnecessary. No doubt other badminton enthusiasts connected with the press will consider the action of the president in writing to one paper instead of to the press in general was not quite usual.

Mr. Aikman has given us his own views.

"The minute I accepted the offer of the Carlton Club", says Mr. Aikman, "I wrote a letter to Mr. Stewart advising him of my action. I

told him that having accepted the post I would of course not be entering my name in any of the tournaments held under the auspices of the C. B. A.

"The very next day I saw the newspaper article announcing my 'suspension'. Several friends sympathized with me and seemed to think that I had been 'caught napping' when trying to slip something over the association. The word 'suspension' seems to me to infer just that.

"My point of view is that if the president thought it necessary to make a public announcement in the press, he might at least have referred to my letter.

"As a matter of fact I received a very decent letter from the president wishing me luck and assuring me of his keen interest in my work; so the newspaper article was the more surprising."

The general feeling is that the personal side of the question will gradually adjust itself and that in issuing hard and fast regulations the association has acted with courage and for the ultimate good of the game.

Purcell and Aikman are two of the most picturesque figures in Canadian badminton. If they were lost to the game it would be a tragedy. But they are not. A professional association is in process of formation. There is already a very strong body of professionals in the Dominion. Soon will come open tournaments in which these experts will be seen again in action against the best players in the country.

Meanwhile the amateurs are getting the advantage of their expert coaching and so they are doing good work for the game and the quality of the play is being greatly improved.

Coming Events

(Continued from Page 7)
known producer, proceeded to make stage history.

"The Cat and the Canary" was written by John Millard, a soldier of fortune, actor and World War hero. It was produced by Kilbourn Gordon, Inc., and it brought both these young men into the limelight of fame in the short space of 24 hours.

"The Cat and the Canary" became so popular that a dozen touring companies were organized and went all over the country for two years. Productions in England, Australia and other countries followed, and each recorded a new triumph for this weird, and yet highly amusing, success.

The play will be produced by Cameron Matthews at the Empire Theatre next week.

A MOZART Sonata recital will be given by Senor Alberto Guerrero, pianist, and Harold Sumberg, violinist, at the Toronto Conservatory of Music Concert Hall, on Nov. 28th.

MADAME GALLI-CURCI will appear at Massey Hall, Toronto, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, in an attractive program. Her assisting artists are Homer Samuels, pianist, Raymond Williams, flautist.

BEGINNING Monday evening, November 30th, for one week only, the Royal Alexandra Theatre will have for their offering that week the world-famous Abbey Theatre Irish Players from Dublin under the personal direction of Mr. Lennox Robinson, manager and director of the Abbey Theatre. Seventeen years have elapsed since the Abbey Players last visited Toronto, yet their wonderful acting and the vivid realities presented by their unusual plays are still poignantly remembered by all who heard them.

The Abbey Theatre, Dublin, is the National Theatre of the Irish Free State, and is the only theatre of its kind in the British Empire. Despite the fact that the players now with the Abbey Theatre include F. J. McCormick, Eileen Crowe, Barry Fitzgerald, Maureen Delany, P. J. Carolan, and others, the Dublin management insists there are no "stars". An American producer would advertise in big letters and electric lights—"An All Star Cast". It is this system of "no stars" that has produced this great company of great players. Even the Art Theatre of Moscow under Stanislavsky has never matched the virile acting companies of the Abbey Theatre. Critics declare this organization to be the finest acting company in the English-speaking world.

For their engagement here the celebrated group will present for the first three days Lennox Robinson's masterpiece, "The Whitehead Boy". It is by this play that this noted dramatist has become known throughout the English-speaking world. And for the last three days St. John Ervine's powerful play, "John Ferguson", the success of which laid the foundation of the New York Theatre Guild.



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79 Richmond Street West,
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Send "Saturday Night" each week for a year to the list of friends attached, and send your new greeting card to each, bearing my name as donor. My remittance for \$ is enclosed, to cover these subscriptions at your special Christmas rates.

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ON THE AIR

By ARTHUR WALLACE

SPECIAL pick-up facilities using the new electro-dynamic microphone will be employed when Leopold Stokowski conducts the Philadelphia Orchestra in the second concert, scheduled for Saturday, November 21, in the series broadcast through seventy-one stations from 8:15 to 10:00 p.m., E.S.T., under the sponsorship of Philco.

Reports from all parts of Canada and the United States after the new pick-up was used for the first of these concerts, in which the famous conductor is surveying the whole history of music down to the present day, indicated that an enormous advance has been made in the technique of symphonic broadcasting.

The feature of the new pick-up which evoked the greatest response from musicians, however, was the fidelity with which it reproduced the changes in relative volume as



CHICAGO STAR

Mildred Bailey, one of radio's best known "Blues" singers, pictured as she starts to sing a new number at the Chicago NBC studios. Mildred has several chow dogs, sends photographs of herself to her radio admirers and can be heard on almost all the Paul Whiteman broadcasts.

an orchestral work progressed from pianissimo to fortissimo passages, representing a range of forty decibels, or a power variation between one and 10,000. Sforzandi can be accommodated easily with this microphone, whereas formerly it was always necessary to "tone them down" at the monitoring panel.

During the intermission, notes on the music and a description of the scene in the Philadelphia Academy of Music will be broadcast by Pitts Sanborn, and Linton Martin, Scripps-Howard and Public Ledger music editors respectively.

Following is the program in detail.

Overture to "Alceste" . . . Gluck (1714-87)
Symphony No. 13, in G . . . Haydn (1732-1809)
Concerto for Harp and Flute . . . (1756-91) Mozart
Overture to "Don Giovanni" . . . Mozart
Symphony No. 5, in C Minor . . . (1770-1827) Beethoven

Those Boswells

A BUSINESS trip taken by their father was the prime factor in starting the Boswells on their radio careers. If Mr. Boswell had not left New Orleans for Florida on an extended trip some six years ago, the Boswell sisters might still be playing stately minuets and sedate classical selections on that time-honored trio of strings; the violin, cello, and piano. But the train had hardly left the station, carrying with it their stern musical mentor, when the three volatile girls—Connie, Martha, and Vet—laid aside the trappings of classicality and took up a more congenial set of instruments. With Connie playing the sax, Vet the banjo, and Martha the piano, the "St. Louis Blues" replaced the melodies of Brahms.

With the discovery of popular rhythms came the desire to sing the tunes they played, and from this transition emerged the Boswell Sisters, specialists in vocal harmonies—vocal harmonies which

have brought them fame and fortune through their broadcasts. The girls are three-quarters French, and were reared in a home rich with the cultural tradition of old New Orleans. Both parents were musicians, and the girls began their musical studies when hardly out of the cradle.

Co-operation has been their byword since they began to play together as babies. Since only a year separates each from the other—Martha is oldest, Connie next, and then Vet—they have always done everything together. Once the art school which they attended held a Christmas poster contest. Although each of the sisters was proficient in her particular line, no single one had the all-around ability to produce a prize-winning poster. So while Connie conceived the idea, Vet did the actual drawing, and Martha contributed the lettering and borders. Needless to say, their poster brought home the prize. It has been just this spirit of co-operation which has enabled them to garner prizes ever since.

After touring the Middle West, in vaudeville the girls settled down in San Francisco to devote themselves almost exclusively to radio and movie work. They first broadcast over a nation-wide network as guest artists on the California Melodies program coming from Los Angeles over the Columbia chain. In June of this year they joined Columbia's ranks for a series of three-a-week sustaining programs.

The delightful harmonies produced by the Boswells were quickly and enthusiastically approved by the radio public, and the sister team soon took its place as one of the outstanding features on the air. In August, just before they left for an extensive vaudeville tour of the West, the Boswells were engaged for the series of broadcasts which they are now presenting every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7:30 p.m. E.S.T., for eastern listeners and again at 11:45 p.m. E.S.T., for western radio fans.

Indian Parley

S. K. RATCLIFFE, well-known in both England and America as journalist and lecturer, will be the speaker in the international broadcast period at 12:30 p.m., E.S.T., Sunday, November 22, giving an account of the latest developments at the Indian Round-Table Conference now drawing to a close. The status of the London conference is a subject of extreme importance just now, as Gandhi has declared his intention of sailing for India at the end of the month.



CONDUCTS ROXY ORCHESTRA
Maurice Baron, composer and conductor of international distinction, who now leads the Roxy Orchestra in a series of broadcasts which are heard each Sunday evening from 9:00 to 9:30 P.M. E.S.T., over the Columbia network.

Lillie

BEATRICE LILLIE, the English review star who in private life is Lady Peel, will make one of her infrequent radio appearances when she appears before the microphone as guest artist over the Columbia network Wednesday, November 25, at 10:00 p.m.

Miss Lillie will first be heard in an original monologue entitled "Mad Dogs and Englishmen" which



CANADIAN FAVORITE

Beatrice Lillie, titled Toronto born British comedienne, who in private life is Lady Peel, will make one of her infrequent radio appearances, as guest artist on Wednesday, November 25th, from 10:00 to 10:15 P.M., over the Columbia network. She will be heard in several of the songs that brought her a tremendous following among theatre-goers.

she featured with great success in the Third Little Show, a former Broadway success. This song-monologue is a satire on the British colony in Africa. Her second offering will be a specialty "There Are Times", which she also has presented on the New York stage.

Grandi

DINO GRANDI will broadcast over a network on Thursday, November 26, from 5:45 to 6:15 p.m., E.S.T.

Speaking on the eve of his departure, the thirty-six year old Italian Foreign Minister is expected to summarize the results of his ten-day visit to the United States during which he will have conferred with President Hoover, the Secretary of State and other high Government officials.

The pick-up will be made from the hotel Waldorf-Astoria in New York where Signor Grandi has been invited to make an address before the Foreign Policy Association.

Grandi speaks perfect English. His career has been nothing short of meteoric. He came out of the war with the rank of captain, thrice decorated for valor. He first attracted public attention in 1921 when at a meeting of the Fascist party he criticized the policy of Benito Mussolini. When the latter became dictator he took the courageous young lawyer into his council.

Parodist

RADIO personalities no longer can say "I never hear my own voice on the air." H. Warden "Hack" Wilson, NBC mimic, imitates almost all other radio voices after hearing them once. Few can distinguish his from the original voice.

Canadian Trained

JOHN W. HOLBROOK New York NBC announcer, has been awarded the 1931 radio diction medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Holbrook, a twenty-five year old Bostonian, one of the youngest announcers, received the medal, the third annual award of the academy, at a meeting in New York. Hamlin Garland, chairman of the Academy Radio Committee, made the award in the presence of President Nicholas Murray Butler and others.

Garland said Holbrook's voice combined "best English and American English"; and commended his taste, pronunciation, grace and authority. "In making our third award, we have found the decision more difficult for the reason that the general level of announcers has risen," Garland added.

The committee recommended honorable mention to David Ross, C.B.S.; William Abernathy, Washington NBC and A. W. (Sen) Kaney, Chicago N.B.C.

Holbrook was born in Boston but educated in Canada. Until recently, he was on the staff of WBZ. He graduated from Bishops College School, Lennoxville, Que., in 1926 and entered broadcasting two years ago. He joined NBC last May after recognition during the announcement of nation-wide broadcasts originating in Boston.

Garland declared that Anglo-American standardization of English speech by the microphone and talking screen could not be stopped.

"The question which should concern is whether standardization is proceeding along the right lines," he said. "Radio even now is the chief educative factor in this process."

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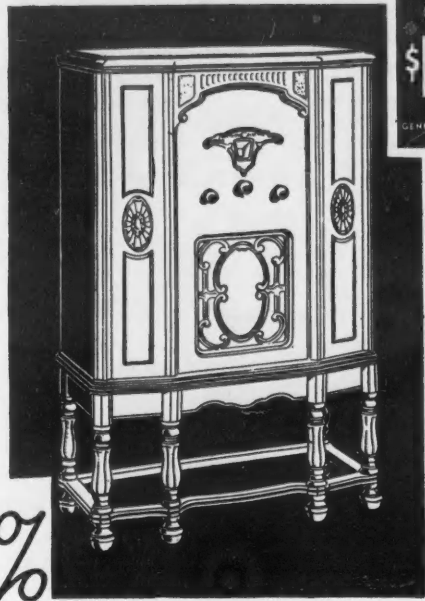
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THOSE HORRID blemishes usually come from trouble



RIGHT HERE! Poisons that spread from clogged intestines are the cause.



EATING YEAST every day corrects this condition.

You can't HIDE Pimples!

YOU know what they mean . . . those wretched blotches and eruptions! They mean that your system is not functioning properly . . . that an unclean condition inside your body is showing itself in your skin.

Then why go on trying to hide pimples? Why keep covering them up with powder, cream and rouge? Why not correct them, by attacking their chief underlying cause?

Fortunately, this is very simple—thanks to a method leading specialists recommend. They have discovered that in cases such as yours remarkable results are secured by eating fresh yeast.

Added to your regular diet, Fleischmann's Yeast softens the waste masses that are clogging your system. At the same time it stimulates natural intestinal action.

Thus your body is helped in throwing off its daily accumulation of wastes. No longer do poisons cir-

So why not correct their underlying CAUSE? Here is the way!

culate throughout your system, to cause bad skin, unpleasant breath, headaches, indigestion, "nerves," etc.

And as a result, energy returns—you feel as much better as you look! All because your system is again internally active and clean!

So start today! Get a supply of Fleischmann's Yeast at any grocery, restaurant, drug store or soda fountain and eat it regularly, three cakes a day, following the directions on the label. Each cake is rich in health-giving vitamins B, G and D.

Eat FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST for Health—3 Cakes a Day

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For sale at all Dealers
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TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 21, 1931

Sherlock Holmes

SOLVES THE MYSTERY OF A NEWSPAPER 'PERSONAL' AND COMES IN CONTACT WITH THE 'TORONTO COMPLEX'

By EDWIN KEARNEY

SHERLOCK HOLMES lay back in the easy chair, his feet on the mantelpiece, and leisurely filled his pipe from the tobacco in the old slipper.

"As I was observing to my brother Mycroft at luncheon, Watson," he said, applying a match, "the science of deduction is, after all, fundamentally very simple. Take that little affair of the Huntingdon Abbey Murder. You will recall that our first clue came from an advertisement in the 'agony column' of 'The Times' inserted two days before the crime was committed. It ran this way: 'The white elephant must pass away. Reluctant.' After I had noted the silver hair and the gargantuan proportions of the corpse and had ascertained that Colonel Pepperpot had spent most of his life in India it was an easy matter to deduce the rest and to put Scotland Yard on the trail of the absconding native butler."

We were seated in our Baker Street sitting room on a dull afternoon in late September. I was feeling rather out of sorts and the pain from my Jezail bullet wound was shooting up and down between my leg and my shoulder. Outside the street lights burned dimly in the fog.

"THAT'S all very well, Holmes," I replied, rather petulantly I am afraid, "but here is something I clipped from the 'Personal' column of the 'Toronto Planet' today. I have, as you know, the highest opinion of your powers but I venture to say that even you will find some difficulty in telling me anything about the person who inserted this." And I handed him the advertisement with a quiet smile which, however, my drooping moustache effectually concealed.

The clipping is before me as I write. It reads as follows:

Driving to California, room for three, closed car, reasonable rates. Trinity 3897W.

Holmes studied the scrap of paper in silence for a few moments and then handed it back. I felt rather sorry for him when I saw the baffled look on his face.

"I am afraid this is a bit too much for me, Watson," he said, nervously kicking a china shepherdess (one of my most treasured possessions, by the way,) from the mantel in his irritation, "for beyond the obvious facts that the advertiser was born in a village on the outskirts of Epping Forest, emigrated to Canada at an early age, has lived many years in Toronto, is probably engaged in the hotel business, has an excellent constitution, is a Churchman, and a golf player with a vivid imagination, I can make very little out of the advertisement."

I sprang to my feet in astonishment. "How on earth," I began, but Holmes stopped me with an up-lifted hand.

"Perfectly simple, my dear fellow," he said, relighting his pipe. "Come," he added, taking pity on my bewilderment, "you know my methods. With the details I have given you surely you can follow my processes of reasoning."

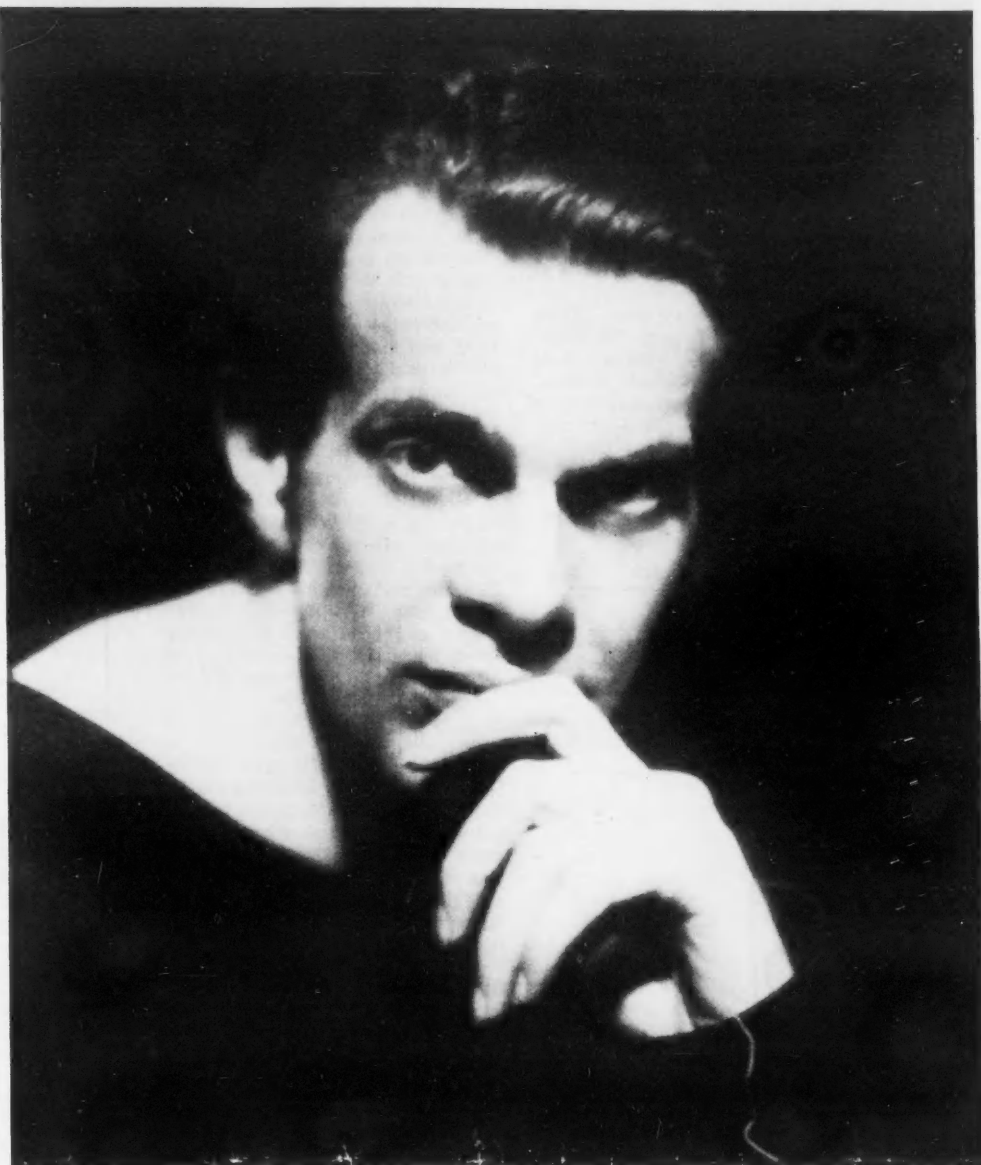
I shook my head. "No, Holmes," I replied, "this is beyond me. It's lucky for you that you did not live in the Middle Ages. You'd have been burned at the stake. Tell me," I went on, "how you know that this man is a Churchman?"

"From his reference to the Trinity," of course," he answered. "This marks him at once as belonging to the Christian faith and immediately narrows the field of speculation. Now a Roman Catholic, strongly as he adheres to the doctrines of his church, would be the last person in the world to rush into print with an allusion to one of the most vital of them, in such a



IN "THE ROOF"

Henry Hull and Anne Forest as the lovers in the new play by Mr. John Galsworthy, chronicler of the Forsytes, which opened recently on Broadway.



DOUBLE DEBUT

Mr. Raymond Massey, the Canadian who has been achieving popularity as an actor-manager in London, is now playing in Mr. Norman Bel Geddes' pictorial, telescoped version of "Hamlet" at the Broadhurst Theatre on Broadway. It is Mr. Massey's first venture into New York and his first venture into Shakespeare. His "Hamlet" is reported as one of youth and charm, with less of the gloom and the philosophy associated with the literary tradition. Mr. Massey is a brother of the Hon. Vincent Massey, former Canadian Minister to Washington.

context. We can eliminate all the Protestant denominations and sects in which, in the twentieth century, the mystical doctrine of the Trinity, if not entirely obsolete is at least obsolescent. There remains, then, only the Church of England, to which our friend obviously belongs."

"Very good," I nodded, "I can quite follow you so far. Please elucidate further."

"THE hotel keeper," Holmes continued, closing his eyes and bringing his finger tips together, "is clearly indicated by the expressions 'room for three' and 'reasonable rates'. As a medical man you are familiar with the great value assigned to fresh air and sunshine in modern therapeutics. So thoroughly imbued have we become with this idea that no man in his senses would make use of a closed and ill ventilated car without having a sufficiently rugged constitution to withstand its deleterious effects. And, of course, no one but a highly imaginative golfer could conceive of so stupendous a feat as 'driving to California'."

Holmes laughed. "This is all very elementary," he said. "These few trivial points struck me the moment I glanced at the advertisement. They are so obvious that I am surprised at your not having noticed them. I confess that my remaining deductions took a little more time, though as soon as I had read the cipher, which of course you observed, the rest was easy."

"Cipher?" I queried, "What cipher?"

"The '3897W' of course," replied Holmes a trifle impatiently. "I don't know if I have ever mentioned it, but the solving of cross word puzzles and the reading of ciphers has always been rather a hobby of mine. I have even published a monograph on the subject entitled 'Some Ciphers I Have Undeciphered,' which ran to several editions. Fortunately the code employed in this case is a very simple one, merely the consecutive numbering of the alphabet from 1 to 26 and the use of numerical symbols instead of letters, and vice versa. As the third letter of the alphabet is C, the eighth H, the ninth I and the seventh G, the figures 3897 form the word CHIG, which, of course, is an abbreviation for Chigwell, the little Essex village near Epping Forest immortalized by Dickens in 'Barnaby Rudge.' Applying the same method, since the letter W occupies the twenty-third position in the alphabet the complete translation is Chigwell 23."

I WAS as much mystified as ever and waited for Holmes to continue, which he did after knocking the ashes from his pipe and turning his eyes dreamily towards an etching of Newgate Prison which hung on the south wall.

"The key to the riddle is to be found in the num-

ber 23. If you will be so good as to hand me the 'Dictionary of American Slang' from the bottom bookshelf... thank you." He rapidly thumbed the pages. "'SHYSTER,' 'SKINK,' H'm-m. 'SO'S YOUR OLD MAN,'... Ah, here we are! 'Skidoo: to go away; to vamoose; to beat it; sometimes written 23-skidoo' or merely '23'; origin unknown." The writer of the advertisement, having decided to conceal his identity by substituting a place name for his own it is natural that he should choose the name of his birthplace, as being the one place in the world most closely associated in his mind with the period before he had any name of his own at all. Of course it was mere child's play to deduce emigration from the figure 23, following, as it does, the place name, Chigwell."

"You make it all as clear as daylight," I cried in admiration. "But one thing still puzzles me. How did you deduce the fact that the man has lived many years in Toronto?"

"OUR mysterious friend has a very subtle mind," replied Holmes. "He hides his identity behind a geographical name and, not content with that, he hides the name itself by the use of a code. A man who does this sort of thing once will probably do it twice or oftener. I therefore sought for a double meaning elsewhere in the advertisement and found it in the word 'Trinity' which I have already referred to in its relation to what I may term the theological branch of our inquiry. But 'Trinity' in Toronto is used in another sense; it is the name of one of the telephone exchanges; and 'Trinity 3897W' is a telephone number. Surely you see what follows?"

"No," I answered, "I can't exactly say that I do." "Suppose you wished to reply to that advertisement, right now. Would you care to spend ten or fifteen pounds in telephoning by wireless from Baker Street?"

"Most decidedly not," I said. "My half-pay allowance from our parsimonious government does not permit of such extravagances."

"Then I am afraid you would experience some little difficulty in getting quickly into touch with Mr. Chigwell, as his advertisement gives no street address to which you might write or cable him."

"But who would be such an ass as to publish an advertisement of that sort and practically limit all possible enquirers to residents of Toronto and nearby centres?"

"Only a man, my dear Watson, who has lived many years in Toronto and who, consequently, regards it as the centre of the universe. In other words," said Holmes with a yawn, as he removed his feet from the mantelpiece and reached for the cocaine bottle, "a man suffering from what is known to psychoanalysts as 'the Toronto complex.'"

Five Cents Per

DO EDITORS WHO PAY A FLAT RATE PER WORD ENCOURAGE A PECULIAR VERBOSITY AMONG AUTHORS?

By PENELOPE WISE

NOTHING has done as much harm to the cause of letters as the practice of some publishers of paying their contributors a flat rate of five cents a word. We see the writing of our favorite humorists lose all its bubble and sparkle as it becomes diluted with unnecessary verbiage at five cents a verbum, and the quips that should (to continue the figure) have filled a mere wineglass made to flavor an insipid pailful. The novelist with a proved talent for swift and vigorous narrative lets his story become practically static as instalment after instalment (at five cents a word) drags on its tiresome length. The failure of the state to endow writers is much less harmful. It is a moot question (moot I feel is good value at five cents) whether literature should receive state support. Writers should be regarded less as incubator babies, and more like the rhubarb in your garden—a hard growth to kill. If a steady job in the office or warehouse prevents a certain number of novels and poems from coming to birth,—well, what of it?

But leaving aside so controversial a matter, and getting back to our five cents a word. It is a poor reformer that cannot suggest a remedy for the ills he attacks. Mine is a simple one. It is not so much the five cents that is harmful, but the flat rate. Words are not all in the same class, and should not be paid for as if they were. There are some words whose use should be penalized by the editor with heavy deductions from a contributor's cheque. Pal, colorful, serviette, kiddie, inspirational,—these will occur to anyone as prevalent and repulsive examples of the sort of thing I mean. Drab, stark, poignant, and the verb orient are words, which if suddenly blotted out of our language, would leave a certain school of thinkers dumb. Psychology, or what passes by that name, has been the source of some especially flagrant abuses. Reaction, for example, once a good honest serviceable word, has been uprooted from its native soil and has spread like a rank weed over all our speech. Complex is another. Slang is not nearly so objectionable or harmful as these shoddy, pretentious clichés. (Cliche is another!) Slang has meaning and life. It never stands still. Only those utterly dead to all fine feeling will go on using the same slang year after year. But once get the kiddie or reaction germ into your system, and the disease is there to stay. Certain advertisements, too, illustrate this cheapening of words. "The Chewing Gum of Distinction", "The Garters that Give Dignity"—when worse words are used, these advertisers will use them.

There is another practice which editors should penalize heavily. There is a tendency in our writers, directly traceable to the flat five-cent rate to describe in minute detail not only the clothes worn by their women characters, but of the men too. As far as the women are concerned, there is at least the excuse of a long literary tradition. "She wore a wreath of roses that night when first we met"—that sort of thing. But now we have to read also not only about the hero's "rough tweeds" (how I am beginning to loathe rough tweeds!) but are forced into a blushing intimacy with his socks, his silk shirts and his pyjamas. A little of this sort of thing, and I cease to qualify as a Gentle Reader. But I suppose that if you and I wrote novels, we too should yield to the temptation.

(Continued on Page 17)



IN "CYNARA"

Philip Merivale and Adrienne Allen, principals in the London success that is now on Broadway. Miss Allen is Mrs. Raymond Massey in private life.

LONDON LETTER

By P. O'D.

Nov. 2nd, 1931.

IT WAS a wonderful election, but just now we are all feeling a little like a debutante whose coming-out party was almost too big a success. We are very happy, and we are having a lovely time reading all the flattering notices in the press—including the press of other countries—but we are very tired, and our head aches, and we wish we hadn't talked so much. We may even be worrying a little (though naturally nice debutantes never think of such matters) about the size of the bill for the orchestra and all the champagne and ices and cakes. But it was a good party and it was worth it.

Political statisticians assure us that the present National majority is the biggest in all the history of the British Parliament. How unexpectedly big it is may be gauged from the results of the London Stock Exchange gamble in "majorities". This being the bettingest country in the world, and stock-brokers being, next to book-mak-

ers, the bettingest section of it, there is always a very stiff gamble in election results. "Majorities" are dealt in by a system of units. You by a £1 unit, or a £5 or a £100 unit, according to your means and your betting proclivities, and for every seat below the point at which you bought you pay that amount, and for every seat above it you receive the value of your unit. Most of the gambling was done on the basis of a majority of about 200 for the National Government, though at one time the figure was as low as 135, and never rose above 210 up to the very day of the election.

The gentlemen who sold "majorities" naturally have had a very bad time. Three hundred to one are pretty hard odds to have to pay out, and there are stories of lucky plungers who have made £50,000 and more out of their little flutter. Lord Rothermere, for one, is said to have pouched some £70,000—seeing how many millions he already has, it doesn't seem right. Still it is nice to think that even

in a world so depressed as ours optimism does occasionally have its reward.

THE Labor leaders, with the exception of Henderson, who is always dignified, and Uncle George Lansbury, who is too good-humored a man ever to work up a really satisfactory hate, are not proving to be very good losers. But then, of course, Uncle George was elected, and it is always easier to be philosophical when you have won. Though Sir Stafford Cripps, the former Solicitor-General, was elected, too, and he is as bitter as any of them. They are full of talk of class-warfare, Tory attacks on the welfare of the poor, Press conspiracies, and all that sort of mischievous bilge. But no one is paying very much attention. After all, a man should be allowed to growl and threaten a bit, when he has been through the experience of trying to push a steam-roller off his chest. The marvel is that they have any energy left to talk with.

But there is one piece of Labor vindictiveness which has caused a very bad impression, and that is the refusal of the National Union of Railwaymen to give J. H. Thomas his pension. It was only a matter of £500 a year, not a very big reward for the sort of service he gave them for thirty-five years, most of the time as their General Secretary. There probably never has been a better or more successful leader of a trade union. Jim Thomas managed to get for the railwaymen, with fighting, better wages and conditions than other Labor leaders have been able to get by strikes, ca' canny, organized sabotage and all the other wrecking devices of their craft. In fact, he was altogether too successful, so far as the preservation of a proper balance of working conditions with the rest of British industry is concerned. And he got these advantages, because he is Jim Thomas, the wisest, coolest, and the most genial man in all unionism. He knew when to threaten and when to cajole, and he had always at command the apt story which turned away wrath. He knew especially the right time for concessions, and that is something very few Labor leaders have ever learned in their relations with the heads of industry.

Well, after having through all these years fostered the interests of the railwaymen with such amazing skill and success, Thomas appeared before a special meeting of the union in London a couple of days ago. He made his defence and his plea, and they turned down his request for his pension by 75 votes to 5. They told him that he was a blackleg and a renegade, that he had never negotiated anything for them except wage-reductions, and that if he and his family ever became destitute they would see what they could do in the way of raising a little private charity among their members. He had joined the National Government, and the ticket-collectors and porters who were his judges would hear of no justification.

And that's the kind of people who wanted to run the country!

IN a time when laughs are none too plentiful, London is enjoying a really hearty one just now at the ingenious and successful bluff of the new wireless-detection van installed by the Post Office. Radio-users in this country can listen to the programmes without having their enjoyment marred by reminders of the excellence of Thingummy's tooth-paste or gasoline or cigarettes. But on the other hand they are obliged by law to pay a license fee of ten shillings a year—not a very high charge, considering what they get for it. But man is a debt-dodging animal, especially where the Government is concerned, and a good many of them overlook this tiresome little formality. Hence the detection-van.

The van is a most impressive affair, with two huge loops of shining metal rising above its roof—the direction-finders. The van itself is covered with warning posters, and inside is a lot of complicated apparatus, controlled by a couple of Post Office engineers. It goes slowly along the residential streets, with the aerial frame on top turning about in the most awe-inspiring manner. And every now and then it stops in front of some unfortunate's house, where the wireless set is unlicensed, and the poor wretch is summoned and duly fined. Whereat everyone else on the street, who hasn't taken out a license, dashes straight off to do it, feeling that they have had a most lucky escape.

That the van works is evident from the fact that already it has been responsible for some £40,000 being paid in along the trail of its operations. But the joke is that,

Buy Sterling Silver now. Prices are bound to be higher later on.

COUNTESS of Bessborough PATTERN

A distinguished model in sterling silver toiletware but recently completed by the Ryrie-Birks Craftshops and named as a tribute to the Chatelaine of Rideau Hall.

RYRIE BIRKS
DIAMOND MERCHANTS & SILVERSMITHS
YONGE AND TEMPERANCE
TORONTO

Summer Heat Continues All Winter —In Your Kitchen!



FOODS STILL NEED PROTECTION

AN Electric Refrigerator is just as great a convenience in winter as it is in summer. It protects your foods from indoor heat... day in and day out... without attention from you. It gives you constant refrigeration right in the kitchen. And all winter long you'll enjoy the unusual desserts and salads so easily frozen in a modern, easy-to-use Electric Refrigerator. Remember—foods need protection in winter as well as in summer—why not protect them electrically?

TORONTO
HYDRO-ELECTRIC
SHOPS

Yonge St. at Shuter 12 Adelaide St. East

Telephone ADelaide 2261

Buy Goods Made in Canada—Give More People Work—Bring Better Times

EASY TERMS: See the many models of several makers on display at the Toronto Hydro-Electric Shops. Small down-payment places one in the home of any Toronto Hydro-Electric consumer. Balance on easy terms.



Are your kiddies keen for play?

Do they jump and scurry to their meals as healthy children should? Help keep them well by warding off the dread goitre. Windsor Iodized Salt prevents goitre and the iodine is harmless, tasteless. Approved by the Ontario Provincial Board of Health.

Write for FREE Booklet



"The Romance of Salt", scores of SPECIAL USES such as "Brooms last longer if soaked in hot salt water when new."

WINDSOR IODIZED SALT



CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED
WINDSOR, ONTARIO 3118

apart from the moral effect, the radio van is about as useful for detecting wireless receiving sets as it is for detecting mice in kitchen pantries. A set which was itself radiating energy might be detected—with the utmost difficulty, but it is possible. A receiving set, however, unless in violent oscillation, has no more effect on the waves of ether than a tin of cocoa. And what conceivable machine could possibly distinguish between a licensed set and one on which its owner hadn't paid any dues?

The whole thing is a very clever and amusing scientific hoax, which proves that we are just as superstitious and gullible to-day as were our ancestors who believed in the malign influence of black cats and the evil eye. The people who have been found out and fined, have all been detected by ordinary methods of enquiry. And a good many of them have in self-justification given away their neighbors. The wise lads laugh very heartily, of course, but so far the Post Office seems to be having much the best of the joke.

In this country a popular song does not live very long, says a music critic. This is not surpris-

ing considering the number of people who murder them.—Punch (London).

America is willing to do almost anything for the workingman except give him a job.—Dunbar's Weekly (Phoenix).

A scientist says that mankind is of vegetable origin. Obviously. Men descend from monkeys, monkeys from trees.—Punch.

Well, let's be cheerful. A casual study of explosives shows that the boom always follows the bust.—Boston Herald.

Maybe—we dunno, of course—the assets wouldn't have frozen quite so hard if there had been less water in them to start with.—Boston Herald.

For the last five months Chicago has been paying its school teachers in script. But Chicago's bootleggers continue to get cash.—San Diego Union.

The only wages that will stand up under the blows of the depression are the wages of sin.—B'nai B'rith Messenger (Los Angeles).

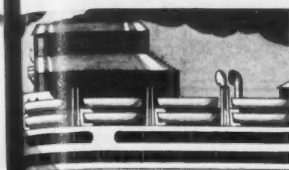
FLORIDA

Fast, New One-Night-Out Train THE TAMiami
Lv. Wash. 1.30 P. M. daily. (Conn. leaves Buffalo 11.20 P. M.)

THE HAVANA SPECIAL
to Florida, Cuba, Lv. Washington 3.25 A.M. daily (Sleepers open for occupancy 10.00 P. M.)
Low rate Excursion Tickets, good for 16 days, now on sale
SHIP YOUR AUTO—Total cost 8 tickets for car and 2 passengers

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MEDITERRANEAN—ADRIATIC
to SATURNIA or VULCANIA
the glorious southern route to
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privileges. Shore excursions.
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the glorious southern route to
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Cruises—Jan. 26 Feb. 16
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to SATURNIA or VULCANIA
the glorious southern route to
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Cruises—Jan. 26 Feb. 16
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SULICH LINE
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the glorious southern route to
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privileges. Shore excursions.
Cruises—Jan. 26 Feb. 16
12-Day Cruise—Mar. 8 Mar. 25

7 Cruises to the JOYOUS WEST INDIES

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Dec. 2, 19 days. Dec. 22, 20 days
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Enjoy perfect Canadian Pacific service. Experience this sparkling, sunshine itinerary on one of the great Empresses of the Atlantic: San Juan (Porto Rico), La Guaira (Venezuela), Cristobal (Panama), Kingston (Jamaica), Havana (Cuba), Nassau (Bahamas)

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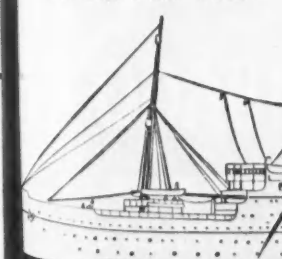
Jan. 9, Feb. 10 . . . 28 days, 13 ports: Hamilton (Bermuda), San Juan, St. Pierre and Fort De France (Martinique), Bridgetown (Barbados), La Brea and Port of Spain (Trinidad), La Guaira, Willemstad (Curacao), Cristobal, Kingston, Havana (Cuba), Nassau (Bahamas)

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All from NEW YORK



CANADIAN PACIFIC
WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM



THE HEAD OF DERWENTWATER

PORTS OF CALL

By JEAN GRAHAM

Oh, to be in England
BROWNING'S cry of homesickness from Italy might well be uttered when the days of winter come. Canada is all too northern for the lover of comfort, and one turns to thoughts of spring in England. In planning the days of travel, the thought of southern England and its seaside resorts will come with consoling suggestion of spring flowers and sunshine. There is Cornwall, and the red sails at Penzance flash upon the eye. Then there is Devon—glorious Devon, with its traditions of the sea, and its quaint historic towns, breathing of great fights and valiant sailors who sailed away centuries ago, to make an Empire for Queen Elizabeth. They are great names that still live in Devonshire:—Drake and Raleigh and Frobenius—and the tourist is reminded at every turn of the brave deeds of British sailors. Such a kindly climate as Devonshire possesses—roses, late and early, which will delight the heart of the garden-lover and make a fragrant memory for

the wayfarer who has spent a fortnight in one of Devonshire's pleasant villages. There are a dozen places by the sea in this pleasant county which will prove healthful holiday spots.

Then there is Warwickshire, with its thoroughly English beauty. There is the old historic castle, with its memories of Leicester and Elizabeth; and the ruined Kenilworth, from whose broken windows Amy Robsart's lovely face seems to smile. There is all that is fair in this county of gardens, and one lingers as long as possible among its roses.

Throughout the Midlands of England, one comes upon scenes of picturesque charm and beauty. To the tourist who prefers more rugged prospect, the north affords stretches of moorland and cataract which cannot fail to please. Cumberland and Yorkshire have this stern charm of rugged scenes, which are preferred by some travellers to the softer aspect of the south. Yet even in the north one approaches scenes of sylvan beauty. Such we find in what is called the Lake District. Windermere, Derwentwater and other silvery lakes make a stretch of country which poets and artists have united to praise. The names of Southey, Wordsworth and Coleridge are forever linked with this part of England. Wordsworth, especially, has for many years been the chosen poet of the Lake country, and souvenirs of that great writer are to be found throughout the land. Little wonder that many pilgrims find their way to this spot.

If the traveller is in search of the mountainous territory he will betake himself to North Wales or to the Highlands of Scotland. There he may feast upon such scenery as few lands may show. In Wales, where the bard was highly honoured in olden times, he will find the lordly height of Snowdon, a mountain which has inspired many artists to do their best. We are so accustomed to think of England as a pastoral land, one of garden loveliness, that we are hardly prepared for the precipitous country in parts of Devon, Cumberland, Wales and Yorkshire. Yet England has many a majestic scene, where towering hills hold communion with the sky. So, you may find almost any variety of scenery in the British Isles:—England for cathedrals and gardens; Scotland for the mountains and historic castles; Ireland for the poetic lakes of Killarney, and the Glens of Antrim. Thus, you have only to sail for the Homeland and find your Heart's Desire.

West Palm Beach

THIS is one of the most satisfying spots in the pleasant peninsula of Florida. Its well-planned harbour facilities were design-

ed by the late General Goethals of Panama Canal fame. He was the officer who waged a winning fight against yellow fever and made the Canal Zone a habitable land. Ocean-going craft, travelling on a southern course, pass in easy hailing distance, as well as those pursuing a northern course, while farther out to sea, vessels may conveniently veer from their way with but little loss of time, to meet the necessities of the Port, and may likewise find a safe harbour and refuge in time of stress.

The West Palm Beach harbour is officered and managed by the Lake Worth Inlet Commission, of which Captain A. S. Andersen, City Manager of the West Palm Beach is the chairman. The recent report of this Commission shows that during the past season, more than \$161,000 were saved over rail traffic for the territory in Palm Beach County, served by this harbour.

In connection with this waterway the City of West Palm Beach, maintains a down town harbour affording excellent anchorage for the most palatial yachts afloat, with ample provision to meet their needs, as well as the smaller craft of more moderate purse.

West Palm Beach may further be said to be a "Port of Call" in that it not only possesses practically all that the great metropolitan cities have to offer, but contains many advantages in that its roomy and well-paved streets and the open spaces minus the great towering buildings and narrow traffic lanes, assure the comfort and safety of all, with the warmth and healing of unhidden sunlight by day and the enduring charm of a Florida moon by night.

Ample consideration has been given to the sports activities with numerous near by Golf Links to suit the most exacting, at prices satisfactory to most any desire. Deep sea fishing as well as fresh water fishing is without equal and an unsatisfactory day's catch is beyond recall.

There seems to be no ocean left for some flyer to cross the first time.—Indianapolis News.



A vista of West Palm Beach, looking across Lake Worth.



Our Shoe Clerks and Your Feet...

To many persons, fitting shoes is merely getting a foot comfortably into a shoe and considering the job finished. There is really more to it than just that.

To us fitting a foot is the most important angle of selling shoes. It involves an evaluation of the foot to be fitted, selection of the proper last for that foot, and finally, the choice of a pattern which is pleasing and wearable.

Our shoe clerks are experienced in this process. They can fit feet; they know shoes, and what's more, they know that with Menihan Arch-Aid shoes they can give you complete satisfaction for your feet.

Arch-Aid Boot Shops

24 BLOOR ST. W., TORONTO
1400 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal

MONEY AT PAR
For hotel accommodations
Hotel BRIGHTON
Established 1875 ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The quiet of a Country home at the Ocean's edge.
Exceptionally attractive rates
We invite the patronage of
CANADIANS



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Stop worrying about winter

California and Southern Arizona

offer you and your family warm days in the desert and a sunny seashore.

Golf, horseback riding—polo if you choose—and a different motor tour every day.

Dude guest ranches, desert inns, resort hotels and hot springs. Very reasonable rates.

Santa Fe service is distinctively superior. You are on Santa Fe rails "all the way" from Chicago. You leave on the Santa Fe and arrive on the Santa Fe.

Special Phoenix Pullman on the CHIEF this winter. Daily Phoenix Pullman on the Grand Canyon Limited.

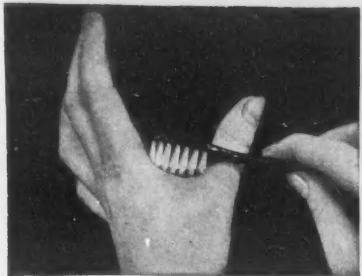
Make Pullman reservations early.

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PROVE IT YOURSELF

Tek is different from old style brushes. It fits the narrow arch of your front teeth. No other brush does this as well. The right spacing of pointed tufts gives Tek complete brushing ease. Tek's *Better Bristles* keep that typical Tek spring even after months of daily use. *Better Bristles* and *Better Shape* prove Tek's *Better Value*. TRY A TEK TODAY. AT ALL DRUG STORES.

Tek the modern tooth brush

Product of
Johnson & Johnson Limited
MONTREAL CANADA

POMPEIAN
PRODUCTS FOR BEAUTY

A LAUGHING, animated, after-theatre crowd... bright lights... the hum of the city... and yet, in the midst of it all, they were alone. Throughout the performance Nedra had been conscious of David's admiring glances. The soft, satin-like glow of her skin tantalized him, he wanted to take her in his arms, to whisper his hopes and dreams for the future. Nedra was exquisite—David's dream girl.

Nedra is just one of the millions of women who use Pompeian products, for she knows that while it is possible to pay more, it is impossible to buy better. It's smart to be thrifty. Why pay more when you can buy Pompeian Beauty Products for less than half the fancy prices often asked.

Pompeian Bloom is a rouge of peerless quality—flows gently into the shading of your skin, lasts all day, and never crumbles, giving your face a glow of youth and vitality. It comes in six lovely tints.

Another new creation by Pompeian, the indelible Lipstick, can be obtained in the shade that suits you best—Light, Medium or Dark. Your favorite toilet goods counter will have Pompeian toiletries on hand.

"IT'S SMART TO BE THRIFTY"

is the verdict of Pompeian girls who have learned to spend less

Indelible Lipstick 60c. — Night Cream (Cleansing Cold Cream) 60c. — Day Cream (Vanishing) 60c. — Massage Cream 60c. — Powder Compact 60c. — Talc 25c. — Beauty Powder 60c. — Bloom 60c.

FREE! New Pompeian Art Panel. Write today. Enclose 10 cents for generous trial sizes of Pompeian Beauty Aids and booklet "Your Type of Beauty". Address: Pompeian Company, Ltd., Toronto, Can.

Sales Agent: HAROLD F. RITCHIE & CO. LTD., 10-18 McCaul Street, Toronto, Ontario 40

In these trying times

every worker, every housewife, and every child should take SCOTT'S EMULSION regularly. The strength-maker that maintains vitality, ensures health and saves costly illness.

When economy is essential it is better to buy one bottle of SCOTT'S EMULSION of known quality and proved worth than two of some cheaper imitation which cannot possibly have the same strengthening, nourishing, protective value as the genuine



SCOTT'S EMULSION

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Rich in Vitamins A and D

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MIAMI BEAUTIES IN EUROPEAN BEACH CREATIONS

New Roads to Charm

By ISABEL MORGAN

POETS have written sonnets to the perfume of their heroines' hair—and the fleeting impression of delicate fragrance in the hair of the modern woman is as indescribably charming as that of the fanciful ladies of poetry. Many women have scented the hair by spraying it with a perfume atomizer, but this was not always satisfactory since the best perfumes are highly concentrated and are somewhat stronger than is required for this purpose. However, a well-known perfumer has brought out a new preparation that imparts to the hair the sought-after faint

odor that is so enchanting. It is a group of well-known odors in individual containers. From this group one may choose her favorite, and the preparation is applied to the hair by the hairdresser after the shampoo. Besides imparting a lovely and lasting scent it is used as a lotion for setting the finger wave or, used previous to a marcel, prepares the hair to take a more lasting wave. It also has the added advantage of drying very quickly.

This preparation is not sold in stores—only in hairdressing salons where it is applied.

And while on the subject of things that are new, you must know about a new manicure set bearing a well-known name. The three containers holding liquid polish, remover and cuticle softener, are very real assets to the dressing table since the design was taken from a set of antique Chinese snuff bottles made of agate and garnet and teakwood.

The polish comes in an interesting variety of harmonizing shades that, in keeping with the latest vogue, harmonize with the skin and cuticle rather than contrast sharply in the old fashion. The names describe the actual shades: Natural, a conservative pale type that is perfect for women with delicate skin coloring; Light Rose, a little deeper, suitable particularly for very blond skins with a yellow cast; Deep Rose, a bit darker still, exceptionally well adapted for the medium skin without a yellow cast; Coral, extremely becoming for decidedly rachel skins with yellow tones; Salmon Pink, a bright, vivid shade of orangy pink, suitable for golden skinned blondes and rachel types; and Blood Red of alluring interest to the more daring types.

And, by the way, did you know that liquid polish will appear smoother, more even and last longer if powder polish is applied with a buffer before it is used? The dry polish smoothes off invisible roughnesses on the nail surface and provides a secure foundation for the liquid polish.

The latter should be applied in quick, upward strokes with a brush. These strokes should begin at the upper edge of the half-moon, and should extend to the lower border of the nails. When this happens it is easily removed by means of a piece of absorbent cotton on the end of an orange stick dipped in a cuticle removing solution.

The high-light in maquillage this season is the eyes. If done very discreetly, eye shadow may be used even in the daytime... brown

eye shadow for the true brown eyes; purple for practically any type except deep brown; blue for blue eyes, and green for hazel eyes. To accentuate the eyes even more, the brows and lashes must be dark and glossy.

Start the eye shadow at the edge of the lid near the nose and gradually shade until it is a faint line at the corner of the eye. If carried out to meet the eyebrow, it gives a better effect. Mascara or a dye can be used for the lashes. However, if preferred, just an eyelash grower can be used during the daytime.

If the brows and lashes are scanty they will be improved by the use of eyelash grower. A soft eyebrush will be found convenient for training them the way they should grow.

DRESSING TABLE

FLOWER bracelets, equipped with fasteners for almost an entire bouquet of flowers, the combination bracelet-bouquet to be worn above the elbows, have just been launched in Paris. They are designed to carry both artificial and real flowers.

Augustabernard's flower dresses are said to be responsible for the fashion. These are classic evening gowns, with deep décolletages and narrow shoulder straps, but finished with wide bands of flowers worn high on the arm, like flowers.

The shamrock is more than a good-luck piece in Paris these days. Fashionable women are picking three-leaf and four-leaf clovers from out of their jewellery cases, to use them on their bags and hats. The shamrock, cut from a solid piece of jade, is one of the smartest decorations Paris suggests for bags and hats.

One of these exceptionally large jewel shamrocks is cut in a single flat piece and put on a black moire handbag, to hide its safety clasp. A number of smaller ones, cut with four leaves, are ranged along the side of a black knit cap, in the manner that Agnes has made popular.

Flowers, leaves and feathers, made of semi-precious material, are great favorites as hat trimmings at the present time. Crystal, jade, coral and turquoise are all appearing on the new headgear.

Moonlight Sonata

By NATHANIEL A. BENSON

Charmed as Ulysses, rapt from life and earth,

I hear again those Lydian measures' calm;

The low still sweetness of a great love's birth,

The sorrow of a joy that knew no balm.

For in this perfect anthem of the heart

A poor, disfigured god who worshipped truth

Whispered with his immeasurable art

The deep-pulsed passion of his deeper youth.

Now in this magic well where genius bled,

I touch those springs dried up a hundred years,

And love that once lived greatly leaves the dead

To walk this earth with human joys and fears,

And round her passing ivory feet are spread

Immortal pearls that once were mortal tears.

Tell-tale Wrinkles
on Face and Neck

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A COAT DRESS BY MOLYNEUX. The coat opens to reveal a black satin slip. Broadcloth trimmed with caracul forms the dress and hat, while the gloves are also lined with caracul to form a muff effect.

—Sketch by Preben, Paris.



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... but why
"pink tooth brush"
with my teeth so
white and clean?

OF course you're frightened when
"pink" shows upon your tooth
brush. For "pink tooth brush" warns
that your gums have become unhealthy
soft, unsound!

Tasty but tender modern food, and
the habit of eating too hurriedly have
made your gums "touchy", inflamed
and opened them to attack from gingivitis,
Vincent's disease, or pyorrhea—troubles
that threaten even the soundest teeth.

But the threatening "pink" tinge will
quickly disappear with the regular use
of Ipana Tooth Paste and gum massage!

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Ipana and massage!

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dentists prescribe for bleeding gums.
And many say "with Ipana". For Ipana
is not only delightful to the taste, cleans-
ing to the teeth, but its soft, grittyless in-
gredients are kind and healing to the
gums.

For Ipana contains ziralol, a prepa-
ration long used by the profession for
its efficiency in toning and invigorating
tender gum tissue. When "pink" ap-
pears, give your gums the health they
need with massage and Ipana! Speed
the sluggish flow of blood. Send it
coursing through the cells, bringing
them new strength, building them
back to vigor. The threat of dread dis-
eases will quickly disappear!

Ipana will please you with its taste.
It will keep your teeth flashing white
—and bring new health and firmness
to weak, undernourished gums.

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buy, and that kind of a dentifrice, like
that kind of a dentist, is never a luxury.

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THE SOCIAL WORLD

By ADELE M. GIANELLI

THE Royal York Hotel "went
debutante" on the evening of
November 14th—dazzlingly, danc-
ingly, debutante it went—with all
the gaiety of Spring and Youth
when fifty-two debutantes dined
and danced at our party.

Spring had registered at the ho-
tel bringing with it the merry
month of May... May, pretty and
gay as the debs themselves whose
"finishing" abroad has made them
elegant young things as *soigné* as
the satin Maypole ribbons which
canopied the tables. For Spring,
converting the ballroom into this
Spring scene, had fancied it not
boisterously merry but to suit
those to the manner born who are
being launched into a world of
fashion.

There was the turf terrace with
its rock-garden paths... there a
fountain tinkled in opalescent
sprays... and there, under a can-
opy of rainbow satin ribbons, were
the tables "star-scattered on the
grass". But what a task to tell
the world about our own party!
... the success of which was due
to the debs themselves and those
wizards who worked Spring Magic
—the Royal York Hotel, the T.
Eaton Company and Mr. Cooper,
the florist. With a wave of their
wand the great crystal chandelier
iridescently radiated pastel rain-
bows of ribbon which were caught
in flowing strands to tall flower-
standards encircling the terrace
tables with yellow-moon chrysan-
themums. In the centre of the
lawn a flower-banked fountain
played. And on the edge of the
surrounding path which bordered
it with rock plants were the 18
tables with tablecloths and table
napkins yellow-pale as old ivory—
specially dyed by the Royal York.

Primrose candles in silver can-
delabra standing on plaited centre-
pieces of the rainbow satin ribbons
were the only table decorations
with the favors which were French
dolls and powder-puffs fashioned
in old-world nosegays. Then from
this luminous moonlight scene we
went after dinner to the supper-
dance in the main dining-room
where three long banquet-tables
seated the 106 guests who did not
remain seated for long as Roman-
elli is "so smooth on the waltzes"
in the parlance of one of the col-
lege boys.

But what of the debs' dresses?
One young-man-of-the-world's op-
inion was, "I guess they're grace-
ful all right but they get in the
way when you dance fast". But
the adorable grandmother of nine-
ty-two who looked on from the gal-
lery couldn't sleep a wink that
night as "the girls looked just ex-
actly like we did when I went to
the Prince of Wales' ball." The P.
of W. being the late King Edward
on his first trip to Canada in early
Victorian days!!!

One of the most charming was
Willa Magee who very successfully
represented Montreal as she had
just arrived to visit her grand-
parents, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Ma-
gee—her father being that popular
former Torontonian, Colonel Alan
Magee, who was once an A. D. C.
at Government House. Willa wore
a Chanel model in white satin and
looked enchanting. Another at-
tractive out-of-town guest wearing
white satin was Diana de la Cour
from Brazil who is also visiting a
judicial grandfather, Mr. Justice
Hodgins, and for whom Mrs. Ho-
dgin's is entertaining at a luncheon
on the 27th. And just returning
to Toronto after a season with
relatives abroad came Suzette
Troop, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Troop's
daughter, who was in a Norman
Hartnell model of carob brown
tulle with gold necklace and
slippers.

Suzette's trip abroad was decid-
edly thrilling as besides being a
granddaughter of Canon Troop she
is also a granddaughter of Colonel
and Lady Sarah Sladen who live
at lovely Ripple Court, Dover, and
a great granddaughter of a former
Earl of Cavan. So she visited
many in whom Canada is interest-
ed as the present Earl of Cavan,
her cousin, married Lady Joan
Mulholland and an uncle is mar-
ried to the former Winnifred Cob-
bold whose brother married one of
the Cavendish girls.

And if this isn't tradition for
you... Sheila Ramsay's ice-blue
satin gown was made from material
that was in her mother's trousseau!
It had never been made up
before! Blue in deeper tones was
chosen by only a few but they were
outstanding. For instance, Stair
Lyons' chiffon was charming with
blue and silver shoes; Diana
Boone's satin was a Chanel; the



MISS MARGARET TEMPLE, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Temple, of Toronto.
—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

azure shade was quite heavenly on
Elizabeth Jarvis and another
blonde, Phyllis Finlayson wore vel-
vet in the royal shade; Joan Par-
menter's shoulder-bouquet of lilies
and violets was Frenchy on peri-
winkle crepe; Helen Richardson's
blue ear-rings matched her blue
lace frock; a bolero of diamente
trimmed the pale blue faille worn
by Betty Plaxton; blue lamé shot
with silver gown Barbara Lee; and
Helen Oakley's Lucerne blue
crepe was cut in a low square
decolletage.

It was interesting to mark the
fascinating effect with which these
young ones wore black. For in-
stance, Barbara Warren was sweet
in velvet which was also becom-
ing to Cynthia Jaffray; Charlotte
Ross Gooderham's pendant dia-
mond earrings and necklace looked
exquisite with her black gown;
black lace mittens with coral and
crystal bag, necklace and bracelet
were effective accessories worn by
Constance Burns; beige lace form-
ing a yoke, à la Empire style com-
pleted the bodice of Gertrude
Mann's black crepe; Patricia
O'Connell's black velvet was strik-
ing with its white velvet bodice;
white fur trimmed Joy Jamieson's
black velvet; brilliant shoulder-
straps glittered above Peggy
Thistle's tulle frock as they did on
the shoulders of Isobel Pepall and
Marion Bonnell; provocative red
dots jauntily dotted Elizabeth
Murray's chiffon; and crystal
jewellery with black velvet was
charming on Frances Campbell.
Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Campbell's
daughter, who only that very af-
ternoon had arrived from England
where she has gained honors in
that unusual art of fencing.

Frances Beardmore's velvet
shaded from dark rose with which
this vivacious debutante wore gold
and silver slippers. (By the way,
I hear that Lieut. Fuller, that
good-looking naval A.D.C. to His
Excellency, will be Colonel Tor-
rance Beardmore's guest during
the Vice-Regal visit). And I no-
ticed a pet of a pearl bag being
carried by Margaret Temple whose
green gown was very smart. An-
other good-looking girl, Mary
Booth, was stunning in scarlet—
that vivid shade which was almost
cherry-red in the tulle worn by
Norah Baldwin and toning to crim-
son in Lorna Mara's velvet gown.

Janet Baldwin's rust-red crepe
with its corsage of mother-of-pearl
flowers made her a brilliantly love-
ly figure; long brown gloves with
a maize satin frock were worn by
Isobel Holmsted whose cheeky
little dimple is adorable; that in-
trepid young horsewoman, Joan
Baty, who is jumping at the Horse
Show, wore a chic little coat over
her flowered green and white
frock; and the green crepe, worn
by Mary Johnston was a Patou
model.

Ruth Eaton's Lelong model was
extremely smart—of white crepe
trimmed with brown lace and an-
other who wears clothes with dis-
tinction was Elizabeth Heighing-
ton in white satin. (Mr. Rankine
Nesbitt's dinner for her at the
Royal York is taking place as I
write this). Margot Clarkson
(whose dance follows the next

night) was wearing red moire and
a quaint Italian mosaic necklace;
and both Margery Gibson and Pa-
tricia Daniell wore red also—the
former with silver slippers and the
latter with black ones and a gold
and red coatée of lace. Dark pur-
ple-red shaded chiffon was worn
by Jean Lang.

It is curious how pink and yel-
low—essentially Spring colors—
seem no longer worn "when we are
very young." I think only two yel-
low frocks—one in chiffon and one
in taffeta—were chosen, the former
by Betty McBean whose jade
jewellery made a clever color
scheme, and the latter by Dorothy
Bastedo, whose mauve orchids
were a charming touch of the
"morning and evening primrose."

Pink was only slightly more pop-
ular. Guen Jones' "candy pink"
satin, made Vionnet, suited her
willowy figure (this year is a year
of unusually tall girls) and Marie
Louise Patterson's flesh-orchid
lamé looped into a bustle that was
quaintly becoming to her piquant
style. Cynthia Oakley chose lamé
too, of a pink tone as did Vivian
Dennis—both were shot with silv-
er—and Margaret Lambe's lace
frock blended velvet of the same
pink shade. Mary Gibson's beige
lace shadowed pale pink of a sim-
ilar shade as that worn by Betty
Huffman.

That sophisticated flower, the
gardenia, only adorned one deb.—
Betty Wilson—who was in white
satin as was Beverley Ryan who is
a popular visitor from out of town.

As for the male sex, our most
distinguished guest was Mr. Tal-
bot-Ponsonby of the 7th Hussars,
one of the officers of the visiting
English team here for the Horse
Show. And it was interesting to
note that college boys are now
dressing with sartorial precision—
almost à la London—for I saw a
number of toppers departing
grandly and this was a snatch of
conversation wafted to my ears:
"A great party—the only thing all
wet is the weather. I bought a
new silk hat three weeks ago and
every time I've gone to a dance
since it has rained. I haven't had
a chance to wear it yet." "That's
nothing. I bought a new car three
weeks ago and I haven't had
enough money to buy gas for it
since."

And something even more
classic which I did not overhear
was a certain proposal—a real
"déclaration" as the French would
say—and on the success of that
depends our reputation as a mar-
riage bureau as well as a social
column!

Herewith the list of the debu-
tantes' escorts:

Messrs. David Rea, Graham Sin-
clair, Martin Wills, Cyrille Laur-
en, Falconbridge Cassels, Digby
Wyatt, Jack Burns, Casey Wood,
Larry Skye, Kenneth Southam,
Parker Lister, Noel Eaton, Charles
Cowan, Blair Eby, Clifford Temple,
George Richardson, John Ewart,
Lawrie Stone, Jim Woods, David
Woods, Roderick MacAlpine, Dav-
id Cromarty, Gordon MacNamara,
Cameron Clark, Douglas Musgrove,
Hugh Rapsey, Bill McHugh, Tom
Wilson, John Harrison, Dr. Parks,
Dr. Hal Couch, Jack Pierce, Don-



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faut" in outerwear. Ancaster suits
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Times certainly have changed. Now it's the wheat that has the speculators in a corner.—Judge.

Another optimistic note sounding above the chorus of business gloom is the fact that Japan has not lost her faith in Chinese real estate.—Chicago Daily News.

ald Traynor, Mervyn Taylor, Glen Wilton, Urquhart Curtis, Charles Evans, Bill Brady, H. Symes, Jack Kennedy, Paul Whittell, Hugh Rapsey, John Campbell, Jack Bell, Grant McLean, George Boddington, Andrew Henderson, Paul Kuntlyside and Frank Boulthbee.

His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Bessborough honored with their presence the brilliant military display at the Coliseum on Armistice night. Their Excellencies arrived in state with an escort from the Royal Canadian Dragoons and were greeted by a fanfare of trumpets. Her Excellency looked regal in a graceful gown of soft rose velvet and chiffon and she wore a three-strand rope of pearls and carried a gold mesh bag. Her wrap, of caroub brown velvet had a large collar and cuffs of Russian sable.

In the vice-regal box were the Hon. and Mrs. George S. Henry, the latter in black satin and a wrap banded with chinchilla; Major-General E. C. Ashton and Mrs. Ashton wearing a handsome wrap of brocade green velvet; Col. the Hon. W. H. Price and Mrs. Price in a moleskin wrap; His Worship Mayor Stewart, and Mrs. Stewart in pink satin and fur wrap.

The scarlet and blue uniforms of the officers and the many beautiful gowns worn made a colorful scene which made an unforgettable pageant. A very few of those in that vast audience were: General Sir Henry Pellatt, Colonel and Mrs. Torrance Beardmore; Colonel and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton; Colonel and Mrs. J. W. Langmuir; Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt; Colonel Mackenzie Waters; Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham; Colonel and Mrs. K. R. Marshall; Colonel F. S. Ford; Colonel C. C. Harbottle; Colonel and Mrs. W. Rawlinson; Colonel and Mrs. William Black; Colonel and Mrs. H. Rooney; Major and Mrs. Eric Halderby; Major and Mrs. W. H. Clarkson; Major and Mrs. Ralph Gibson and Major C. C. Thompson.

In honor of Mrs. W. D. Ross, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Mrs. George S. Henry, wife of Ontario's Premier, entertained at a delightful luncheon in the Speaker's Chambers at the Parliament Buildings. Mrs. Henry received in a smart black and white ensemble of printed panne velvet, made on fitted lines, with touches of coral and grey, with black and silver hat, grey gloves and shoes. Mrs. Ross wore a most becoming coat costume of black velvet with ecru lace, with chic small black hat with beige feather, and carried a beautiful bouquet of pink Ophelia roses, the gift of her hostess. Miss Helen Henry and Miss Nora Henry assisted their mother in looking after the guests. The long U-shaped table was particularly effective with bronze and gold chrysanthemums and autumn foliage. A few of the guests were Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mrs. Lionel Clarke, Miss Mortimer Clarke, Mrs. Ferguson Burke, Lady Falconer,

Lady Kemp, Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Lady Flavell, Mrs. H. J. Cody, Mrs. George Dickson, Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Mrs. N. W. Rowell, Mrs. W. C. Noxon, Mrs. William Finlayson, Mrs. R. C. Matthews, Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie, Mrs. John D. Hay, Mrs. Arthur Van Koughnet, Mrs. Arthur Meighen, Mrs. W. H. Price, Mrs. Forbes Godfrey, Mrs. W. N. Tilley and Mrs. J. D. Monteith.

The Highlanders' Ball at the Royal York on the 24th and the Junior League Cabaret on the 25th, 26th and 27th at the King Edward are the two eagerly anticipated events of that week. Dinner parties galore are preceding them—among those before the former being Mr. and Mrs. Arthur White's, Colonel and Mrs. Ewart Osborne's, Major and Mrs. Duncan McLaren's, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Bristol's, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Gooderham's, Mrs. William Hendrie's, Professor and Mrs. J. C. McLennan's, and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Reburn's.

Before the cabaret Mrs. Philp Osler is giving a dinner on Friday; Miss Nora Warwick is giving a buffet dinner on Thursday; Miss Barbara Ryckman's party is on Wednesday and cocktail parties on Friday are to be jolly gatherings at Mrs. Staunton Wishart's and by Mr. Norman Seagram, Junior.

When Mrs. Charles E. Clarke of Bedford Road entertained at a delightful house dance for her younger daughter, Miss Veronica Clarke, the hostess and her daughter received at the entrance to the large living-room which was gay with chrysanthemums and other autumn flowers. Mrs. Clarke wore a becoming gown of black lace, the skirt made in tiers, with a diamante buckle at the waist. Miss Veronica Clarke looked pretty in yellow flowered chiffon with full godet skirt, and yellow satin slippers. Her sister, Miss Aldyth Clarke, was smart in a frock of forget-me-not blue lace with bertha of the lace edged with tulle, and a deep band of the tulle at the foot of the godet skirt. Miss Katharine Clarke chose a frock of deep red, made with high waistline, circular skirt and matching slippers. Dancing took place in all the lower rooms, and the orchestra was stationed in the bay window of the living-room. The wide hall and the rooms upstairs were arranged for sitting-out. The buffet supper table was gay with yellow and bronze 'mums and yellow candles. The guests included some of this season's and last season's debutantes.

With the chrysanthemum blossoms at the height of their glory at Parkwood, Col. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin received many friends at their chrysanthemum tea. Lovely shaggy heads in shades from palest pink deepening to dark crimson, copper and tawny tones and golden yellow, were on exhibition in the greenhouses and throughout the house, making a bower of flowers. His honor the lieutenant-governor and Mrs. Wm. D. Ross were among the many Toronto

people who motored to Oshawa for the smart event and were received by Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin, the latter gracefully frocked in platinum lace and wearing a corsage of orchids. Artistic clusters of variegated 'mums were grouped in the drawing room, while in the dining room golden blooms with golden yellow candles in silver holders formed the decoration for the tea table.

Tea tables in the breakfast room and loggia were centred with silver bowls of 'mums of mixed shades and were lighted with many candles. Presiding at tea during the afternoon were Mrs. Gordon Conant, Mrs. J. H. Beaton, Mrs. R. G. Mills, Mrs. Roland Moffatt, Mrs. W. I. Geikie and Mrs. F. J. Grier, all of Oshawa; Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Mrs. H. Love, Mrs. Duncan McLaren, Mrs. Arnold M. Ivy, Mrs. W. A. Kemp, Mrs. Victor Ross, Mrs. W. H. Price, Mrs. Arthur Meighen, Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, Mrs. H. T. Hunter and Mrs. Herbert A. Bruce. The tea assistants included Miss Isobel Ross, Miss Betty Ellsworth, Miss Lillian Meighen, Miss Betty Long, Miss Dorothy Thayer, Miss Eileen Page, Miss Isabel Williams, Miss Helen Turner and Miss May Turner, Mrs. Donald McMurich, Mrs. C. C. Mann, Mrs. Gordon Cameron, Mrs. Gordon D. Balfour, Mrs. Adam Phillips, Mrs. W. Eric Phillips, Mrs. C. E. Wilson, Mrs. J. B. Pangman and Mrs. N. H. Daniel.

Mrs. C. E. Burden entertained at a very jolly luncheon and bridge party at her home on Avenue Rd. in honor of her niece, Miss Ruth Eaton, who is a debutante this season. Mrs. Burden and Miss Eaton received the guests in the living room, the former in a smart frock of rust-colored lace. Miss Eaton was in a frilled black georgette, cut on long lines, with which she wore a necklace of green jade and a corsage of orchids. Mrs. Burden's daughters, Mrs. Earl Smith, and Mrs. W. A. Bishop, assisted in looking after the guests. Mrs. Smith's frock was beige satin trimmed effectively with kolinsky and Mrs. Bishop, who arrived from Montreal especially for the occasion, was smart in black crepe combined with chartreuse green. The rooms were attractive with clusters of autumn flowers and the small luncheon tables placed in groups were centred with talisman roses. As a favor, each debutante guest received a pack of the new I.O.D.E. playing cards, which are very smartly printed in red and blue with the Daughters of the Empire crest. After luncheon bridge was played.

Mrs. Arthur Murray was hostess of a delightful debutante luncheon in honor of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Murray, at the Toronto Badminton Club. Mrs. Murray and her daughter received their guests in the lounge. Mrs. Murray was handsome in a gown of champagne crepe and satin with a large design in leaves, long pearl necklace and ear-rings, sable stole

and small black felt hat with black velvet trimming. The pretty debutante wore a French frock of knitted lace in shades of brown, gold and dull orange, made with a short brown velvet coat. Her becoming small brown velvet hat had a big bow at the back and she wore an amber necklace and carried an armful of yellow roses. The long luncheon table was arranged in the club dining-room with its hangings of tawny velvet and a big mass of ferns and 'mums on the mantel-piece. On the table was a big jar of yellow and wine-red 'mums and there were quaint green favors for the guests.

Mrs. Torrance Beardmore entertained at a delightful coming-out tea party for her daughter, Miss Frances, who received with her mother in a French model frock of forget-me-not blue georgette

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Sketched an evening gown styled after M a i n b o c h e r. Separate scarf is banded with Jap mink. Satin. At 39.50.

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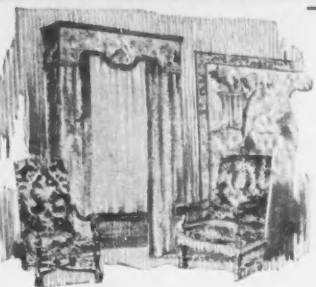
THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

mounted on pale pink. She carried a cluster of pale pink roses. Mr. Beardmore's gown was of dark delphinium blue georgette cut on long graceful lines and she carried crimson roses. They received in the living room which was filled with the many gift flowers of the debutante. In the tea room old fashioned bouquets decorated the table where Mrs. C. E. Worthington, Mrs. Alice Eaton, Mrs. Harold Coulson, Mrs. J. G. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Frank Coulson, Mrs. Kenneth MacBeth and Mrs. Stewart Bennet presided during the afternoon. The tea assistants were a group of girls including Miss Marion Coulson, Miss Audrey Clarkson, Miss Mari Louise Patterson, Miss Constance Burns, Miss Joy Jamieson and Miss Janet Baldwin.

In honor of her debutante daughter
(Continued on Page 22)



WHEN THE DEBUTANTES OF TORONTO GATHERED FOR THEIR DINNER-DANCE AT THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL LAST WEEK.



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Cuticura—assurance of a good, healthy scalp.



It removes
rashes and
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The regular, consistent use of **Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap** is assurance of a healthy scalp. Let the shampoo be preceded by an application of **Cuticura Ointment** (if there is dandruff or skin irritation); then shampoo with a strong soda, or with a soft soap made by dissolving shavings of **Cuticura Soap** in a little hot water. You will be pleased with the healthiness of your scalp.

Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Shaving Cream 25c. Canadian Agents: J. T. Watt Company, Ltd., Montreal.
Try the new Cuticura Shaving Cream.

About the House

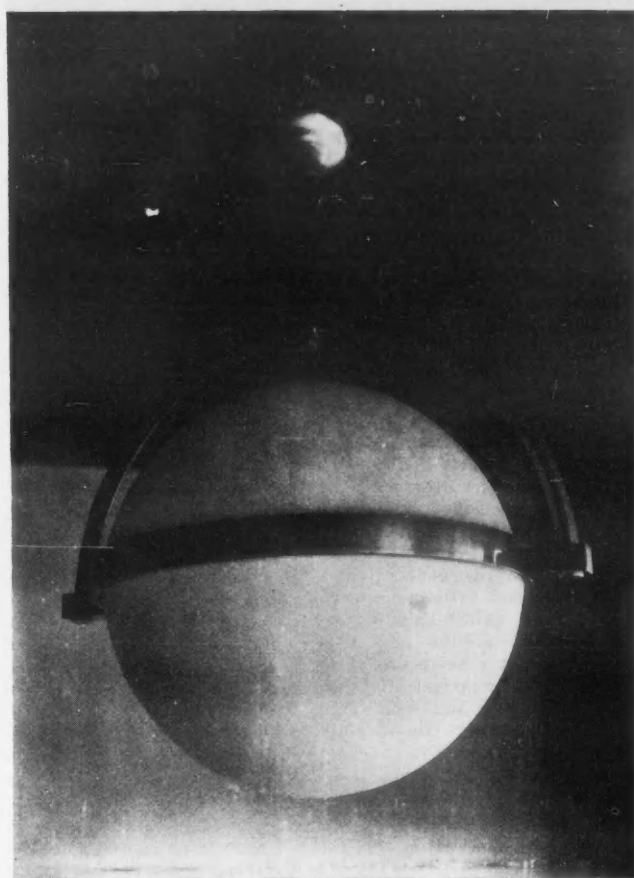
By IRIS STRAIGHT

"ALL modern conveniences" is a phrase much beloved of house agents and apparently interpreted by the reader according to "that state of life into which it has pleased God to call him." In England it is followed by cryptic phrases like "company's water, h. and c.—usual offices"—in France it may only mean underground drains, here it may be anything from a gas ring in a furnished room to an electric mowing machine for the lawns of the estate. It should certainly mean a fair number of ameliorations of this business of "keeping house."

If you, like me, are one of those people who join the crowd around a demonstration counter to watch with fascinated awe a woman apparently of like passions with oneself mending a silk stocking with a needle that flaps, or ironing a crushed tie back to symmetry on a piece of patent cardboard, you have probably been "had" so often you don't buy gadgets any more for around the house. If so you are wrong. Some of them work, even for the amateur.

There is a new electric orange squeezer that ought to increase the consumption of that fruit juice considerably, whether you take it neat for breakfast or with additions before dinner. This has no fancy parts to be washed—the string that was tied to the earlier models—and it is fairly moderate in price. The "works" are completely enclosed in a green cylinder, and a green pottery squeezer with a handle and a lip sits on the top, differing from an ordinary one only in the separate existence of its conical centre. This whirls around when you plug in and can be swished under the tap as easily as the old glass one.

IF YOU have ever wanted grated cheese to make Welsh Rabbit or such for one of those improvised meals on your return from the theatre, you have probably faced an ordinary grater with a fellow feeling for the members of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. It takes years of training, I believe, to come out of an encounter with a grater with the skin on all your knuckles. Perhaps you didn't know that you can buy a little machine looking like a simplified mincer that will turn out your cheese or almonds or what have you, as fluffy as flour. It's called a *Nut-Mill*, or a *Rotary Grater* and costs about what you pay for a hair cut. Then



A GLOBE CEILING LIGHT, in white glass and with polished nickel frame, which makes full use of its reflecting areas. An example of Swedish craftsmanship.

there is a simple trick for preparing French fried potatoes that insures a professional look to the finished product no matter how dumb your cook. A tin cylinder has a knife-edged lattice top—the peeled potato is pressed down on it, and presto—about eight neat oblongs! To make those elegant twiddly decorations on the icing of a large cake, rosettes and things on tiny cakes for tea, or to write a flourishing "Bill, 1925-1931" on Junior's birthday cake, it isn't necessary to own a whole box of pastry cook's tools. You can get a simple little waterproofed cloth cornucopia with a metal nozzle. Fill it with whipped cream or icing, twist the top, take a firm hold on it, squeeze, and your skill will bring tears to your eyes—or else, as the White Knight said simply to Alice, it won't, you know. It really is easy to use.

THE agitation for more colorful kitchens which has led to the production of such astonishing enamelware of late, seems to be subsiding. The newest pots and pans are now of solid copper—very attractive. The bride who is contemplating a red tiled kitchen floor should see these. They have aluminum finished insides, and the gleaming copper outsides are lacquered and said to stand a lot of wear before the lacquer rubs off, as of course it eventually will. Then you use *Bon Ami* on a cloth wet with household ammonia to keep them gleaming.

The flour sifter that works with one hand by squeezing and releasing the bar inside the handle was such an amazing improvement over the old hold-with-the-left-hand and turn-with-the-right variety it was just stupid of someone not to have thought of it before. Cakes and such should of course be stirred while you sift in the flour. There is a newer one out than that, however. It has the sieve in the centre and a cover at either end. You can sift your ingredients the four or five times the most tiresome recipes require by a simple twist of the handle which transfers them from one end to the other and back again. These I fear, must be seen to be believed; they certainly impressed this person, and they are sponsored by the Good Housekeeping Institute, which perhaps means more to you. If you have a good cook you have probably seen her test the cake in the oven by sticking into the centre a piece of straw which she has just broken out of the broom. This perfectly satisfactory and deplorably insanitary method, which I always use myself, is no longer necessary. For practically nothing you can get a "Cake Tester" with a gay little colored handle which will look well hanging up in the kitchen, and work just as well as the straw—and wash.

THERE is a tricky kind of pudding basin to be had, made in the homeland of the beefsteak and kidney, and sweet suet pudding, whose use may account for that particular kind of food, usually so awful in this country, being so extraordinarily good over there. It is guaranteed to cook from the centre out, it has a funnel in the centre and a cover which fits over

this and has, believe it or not, grooves into which the string you tie it up with fits. The cover is printed all over with encouraging directions. I was reading these diligently when an amiable stranger beside me said, "O thank goodness those have arrived in this country—I've used them for years at home and there is simply no substitute." So there you are—and they come in four sizes.

And—if you have a clothes closet or a shoe cupboard in which you have tried for years to find what you want solely by the sense of touch, you will like one of the new tidy little wall lights that look like a good electric fixture. An oval enamelled frame has a frosted convex glass protecting the bulb, and a chain turns the light on and off. They are about four by six inches, hang up on a nail, and burn the same sort of battery as an ordinary flashlight.

An Eastern university has established an advisory bureau for persons in love. But by the time a lover realizes that he needs advice, he is no longer in love.—*San Diego Union*.

Fifty-three young Russians have arrived here to study United States industry, and on coming up for air after finding it they will confer a favor on their hosts by telling where it is.—*New York Sun*.

President Hoover praises the corner drug store for its service to humanity, and we guess it is one of the few remaining places where one can get home cooking.—*Ohio State Journal*.



A WRITING DESK, geometric in its simplicity, in rare wood with insets and knobs of ivory that is of attractive utility for the club or the home. Observe the light attached to the desk.

—Photo by Bonney, Paris.



FRICION
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Not any More!

Ousting a grouchy worker never ends all the friction in an office. And the "old oil" can't do it either.

What it takes is new oil. Good oil like 3-in-One, if you want results. Blended scientifically from animal, mineral and vegetable oils, 3-in-One does three friction-preventing jobs far better than ordinary oils can. It cleans, oils, prevents rust—all at one time. That is why it keeps typewriters eager for action; gives pep to adding machines; helps dating stamps make a better impression.

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HER FAT HAD TO GO

Activity Melted it

Exercise is the enemy of fat. If you are overburdened with superfluous flesh, call up reserves of energy to fight it. Do as this lady did:—

"During the past six months, I have made steady improvement whilst taking Kruschen Salts. I have reduced 28 lbs. in weight during that period, and have benefited greatly from greater agility and liveliness—all directly attributable to that famous preparation."—Mrs. W. P.

You can take off fat with Kruschen Salts if you will take one-half teaspoon in hot water every morning before breakfast, modify your diet and exercise regularly.

While you are losing fat you will be gaining in energy—in endurance—in ambition. Your skin will grow clearer, and your eyes will sparkle with the good health that Kruschen brings. The old arm chair won't hold you any more—you'll want to be up and doing—you'll enjoy work and active recreation and you'll sleep like a top. You'll lose fat, and probably live years longer.

"What has been the effect of gang pictures on the country?" asks a compiler of a symposium on the subject. Well, half the world now knows how the half-world lives.—*Detroit News*.

Cleans Instantly and glistens for a Lifetime!

No matter how small your bathroom, it can have the beauty of this Crane *Norwich* lavatory, with its attractive new design, its vitreous china that cleans at the touch of a damp cloth and glistens for a lifetime. Its two compact sizes measure only 18 x 20 and 19 x 22 inches. Its *Securo Jr.* supply and direct lift waste fitting measures only 6 inches from handle to handle, leaving the slab free for your convenience.

No matter how small your house and how limited the portion of your building budget that can be devoted to plumbing, you can have Crane beauty and convenience in all the fixtures of bathroom, kitchen, and laundry; Crane quality in the piping behind the walls. Better Crane materials can be purchased and installed for no more than the cost of the mediocre ones. You can modernize an older house with them, and pay only a small amount down, the balance monthly.

Visit nearby Crane Exhibit Rooms to see the complete range of Crane plumbing materials and choose the ones that you prefer. Or mail the coupon below for our latest book, illustrating and describing all new plumbing ideas. For purchase and installation, see a responsible plumbing contractor.



The Crane *Norwich* lavatory No. 506-E2. You can have this vitreous china fixture in white or your choice of eleven charming colors.

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MISS S. MANSEAU, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Manseau, Montreal.
Photo by Rice.

FOUR TO SIX

By SUZETTE

THERE is a theory among some men that tea is women's concern not fit for them to bother with. In the old days the masculine sex was not so scornful, for John Ruskin so believed in the merits of tea that in 1874 he opened a shop in Paddington Street, London, where he proposed to make it possible for the poor to buy good tea in small packets. Ruskin's prices were such as only to show a very modest profit from the business. Unfortunately the poor preferred to get bad tea elsewhere. Ruskin remarked bitterly that "they like to buy their tea where it is brilliantly lighted and eloquently ticketed". As he refused to compete with his neighboring tradesmen either in gas or rhetoric he closed his shop and abandoned his reform for the tea-drinking poor calling them an "uncalculating public". Nor was Ruskin the only famous man who believed implicitly in tea. Sydney Smith's remark "Thank God for tea! What would the world do without tea? How did it exist? I am glad I was not born before tea", reads like a series of twentieth century advertising slogans. Careful Mr. Pepys takes time to record in his diary his first taste of the new beverage tea, and Cowper's description of "the cups that cheer but not inebriate" is so hackneyed as to be boring.

This is a good time for tea parties. The Christmas rush has not yet swamped us and the days are shorter. The debutantes flutter from one candle-lit tea table to another, eating salted nuts and drinking coffee, for the love of tea is a sign of oncoming age. The big tea, when hundreds are invited, is hard to manage. It is far easier for the hostess if you "let George do it" in the shape of a good caterer. Then you need not tremble for the Crown Derby, and the big urns provided will serve more people quickly than is possible from the most generous of tea pots. The house decorations, particularly the table, are yours with which to deal. If you have an embroidered cloth that will cover the dining room table use it, or else have a plain white damask one, or if you prefer merely a good centre-piece on the plain polished wood.

One of the loveliest cloths I have seen was an Hungarian one of net with fine batiste sewed on in strips in such a way as to make an all-over pattern of formalised leaves and sprays with the net as a background. It was so unusual, and so obviously the result of many hours of hard work it made the perfect party tea cloth. Of course candlelight is best and do use tall candlesticks, with white or cream candles. Those short ones have no more style than a woman who measures five feet nothing and takes a size forty-two. Have lots of salted nuts for the ice cream and be sure the caterer provides enough of sandwiches, and those small hot cheesy biscuits, or asparagus rolls toasted crisp. People eat far more of the non-sweet things at a tea party.

For the small tea party where gossip has a good hearing and reputations are made, but more usually lost, let your originality have more play. Something hot to begin with is best, and small cheese fritters are delicious. Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, and add half a cupful of water, when this boils add four tablespoonfuls of flour and stir it until it is smooth. Take the pan from the fire and mix in four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, the yolks of two eggs and salt and pepper. Beat the whites of the eggs until they are very stiff and then add them to the mixture. Let it stand until it is cool and then fry in small pieces in deep fat and serve them at once. Follow these up with oyster sandwiches. Melt a tablespoonful of butter and add twelve chopped oysters, two tablespoonfuls of cream, salt, pepper, a tablespoonful of breadcrumbs and half an egg beaten up. Let this mixture cook for a few minutes and then cool it before spreading it on brown bread. Caviare, anchovy and cress sandwiches are all good stand-bys.

There are always people at every tea party, however small, who love a cake with thick creamy chocolate icing. Give them their heart's desire, but show your originality as well by having small drop cakes which have had rum poured over them three or four hours before.

All tea drinkers are divided into two schools of the Indian and the China lovers. The China tea addicts are fewer by far, but they make up in enthusiasm what they lack in quantity. Whichever one

you favor be sure the tea is fresh and good, and well made. There are any number of varieties of China tea, and the prized scented jasmine is delicious to Occidental taste if it has a little Orange Pekoe thrown in to give it body. This is of course heresy to the true tea lover who scorns cream or sugar and takes it very weak with lemon. There aren't very many places where you can buy good jasmine but it is worth a search. Do have your tea freshly made. That five minute wait in the kitchen is fatal, and produces what Thackeray once described as "the taste of boiled boots."

Wonder what people got divorces over before bridge was invented?—Dunbar's Weekly.

An adventurer has forsaken elephant hunting to enter the stock exchange. Evidently doesn't know when he's safe.—Greenville Piedmont.

"Civilization is under construction", reports an observer. The trouble is that the knocking doesn't mean riveting.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

One editorial on the new plan speaks of "the succor the market needs". Ain't it lucky those editors are so careful about their spelling?—Boston Herald.

Another problem students of international politics are trying to figure out is which of the Chinese governments the Japanese have insulted.—Judge.

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Handy in any kitchen—convenient for making rich OXO Gravy

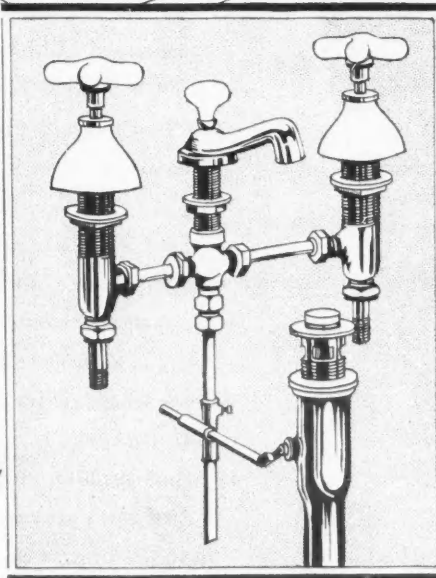
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Clear as a Mountain Brook

... running water from
this better faucet



There's a difference... an invigorating freshness... about running water that makes this form of washing far more pleasant... and far more satisfactory.

The WALLCLAIR

is the faucet for those who like clear water... because this better fixture is more convenient. Hot or cold water from one spout... or a mixture of both... at whatever temperature you wish. In every respect the most efficient faucet that money can buy.

Cleaner... More Satisfactory.

Gone are the plug chain and rubber plug which for so many years gathered dirt and particles of soap... and never seemed clean. The plug of the Wallclair, which is metal, is operated internally... from a snow white porcelain knob on top of the spout... leaving the bowl clear at all times.

Superior Finish

The WALLCLAIR has that better finish that marks all WALLACEBURG products. Nickel or chromium... whichever you prefer... in the metal parts... and highest grade white porcelain in the handles and knob... make it a worthy companion for even the most expensive pedestal washbowl.

Lasts a Lifetime.

Back of the WALLCLAIR FAUCET is the WALLACEBURG record of more than a quarter century of developing and improving our fixtures to their present high standard. When you install a WALLCLAIR you know it will be RIGHT... because it was made by craftsmen of long experience... and because it was tested, not just once or twice but many times, before being packed for shipment. That's why it will last a lifetime.



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FAUCETS CONTROL WATER PERFECTLY



YTEB uses taffeta to give a Victorian touch to this old rose evening dress.
—Photo by Wilfred Skeich, Paris.

By degrees . . . you'll be a BACHELOR of the ART



VARIETY is the spice of beverages, but it's a difficult art to master. Yet the learning of it is more a pleasure than a task. For always you have the accompaniment of the musically tinkling ice and the gleam of bubbling drinks.

With Canada Dry to help you, the lessons are soon learned. Just a little practice and you'll find yourself a master of the art of making delicious drinks.

Like a fine old wine, The Champagne of Ginger Ales will grace your table at dinner. With fruit or with syrups, an endless variety of drinks can be made . . . drinks bubbling with golden glee . . . drinks tinted with grenadine red and crème de menthe green . . . drinks plumed with sprigs of mint or luscious cherries.

And the enjoyment will be all out of proportion to the cost. For Canada Dry is so low in price

that it is a luxury even the limited income can afford. Two sizes are available — the new large size and the familiar 12-oz. bottle.

Make sure of your liquid cheer by having a handy carton of Canada Dry in your pantry.

Try your hand at these drinks

Hawaiian Nectar

1 cup pineapple juice, juice $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon, juice 1 lime, and 1 teaspoon powdered sugar. Place in tall glass and fill with Canada Dry. Garnish with a Maraschino cherry.

Canada Dry Mint Julep

Crush a few mint leaves with thin strips of lemon peel. Add the juices of half a lemon and one lime, and one tablespoon of powdered sugar. Chill, strain and pour in a tall glass. Fill with Canada Dry. Garnish with a crème de menthe cherry, and a sprig of fresh mint.

Night Cap

Just before retiring squeeze the juice of one-half lime into a tall glass. Pour in Canada Dry — thoroughly chilled.

Betty Beldon, The Canada Dry Hostess.

C A N A D A D R Y
THE CHAMPAGNE OF GINGER ALES

THE SOCIAL WORLD

(Continued from Page 19)

Per, Miss Jean Lang, Mrs. W. R. Lang entertained at an enjoyable coming-out tea. The guests were received in the living-room, in which rose and copper-colored poms and a bowl of scarlet poppies and heather on the mantelpiece made a brilliant bit of color. Mrs. Lang wore a gown of black lace and chiffon, made on long lines, with corsage of roses. The young debutante wore a graceful frock of net appliqued in brown. She carried an armful of Talisman roses, and near her were arranged the beautiful gift bouquets sent by her many friends. In the dining-

room the tea table was done with copper-colored 'mums, which harmonized with the large old copper urns at either end of the table. Mrs. James Bennett, of York Mills, and Mrs. R. M. Saunders presided, assisted by Miss Audrey Saunders, Miss Ursula Bennett, Miss Dorothy Bastedo, Miss Dorothy Hogg, Miss Ruth Beggs and Miss Peggy Thistle.

In honor of her debutante daughter, Miss Isabel Holmsted, Mrs. John Holmsted entertained at tea at her home on Forest Hill Road. The guests were received in the reception room, attractive with rose

hangings and rose-colored carpet. The hostess wore an ensemble of brown velvet with vestee of hand-made cream lace. Her jewellery was jade, and she carried a bouquet of Richmond roses tied with jade green chiffon. The pretty young debutante was frocked in sapphire blue cut velvet, made on long lines, with V neck. Her shoes were of blue brocade and her necklace of lapis lazuli, and she carried pale pink butterfly roses. Her many beautiful gift bouquets were arranged around the room. The tea table was arranged in the Chinese blue dining room and was centred with bronze, gold and deep red Autumn flowers in an antique silver bowl. Silver candelabra held blue candles. Mrs. Mulock Boulton, Mrs. Trevor Temple, Mrs.

George McNeillie and Mrs. John Evans poured tea and coffee, and the pretty assistants included Miss Margaret Temple, Miss Barbara Cartwright, Miss Frances Shennstone, Miss Pauline Ritchie, Miss Mary Boothe and Miss Alison Rolph. Each wore a shoulder bouquet of yellow roses and violets, the gift of her hostess, who is entertaining at dinner in their honor later in the season at the Toronto Badminton Club.

Mrs. Hamilton Burns' tea at the Toronto Hunt Club was a "Maritime Province" tea as the guests were invited to meet her sister, Mrs. Leverett Somers of Moncton, N.B., and most of them were former Maritimers. Of course it was a jolly affair—Mrs. Burns has that

spirit of camaraderie—and among those enjoying her hospitality were Mrs. W. D. Ross, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mrs. H. A. Richardson, Mrs. Du Pencier, Mrs. Gilbert Troop, Mrs. H. C. McLeod, Mrs. E. P. Allison of Halifax, Mrs. R. C. Brown, Mrs. H. C. Burns, Mrs. J. O. Sharp, Mrs. de Marbois, Mrs. Plunkett, Mrs. W. B. Ellsworth and Mrs. Horace Lugsdin.

Over four hundred guests attended the coming-out dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Stewart, in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Kathleen Stewart, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Montreal. Bronze and yellow chrysanthemums and oak foliage were used in decorating the ballroom with a profusion of the same flow-

ers in autumnal tones banking the stage where the orchestra played. Southern smilax was festooned about the pillars, and entwined around the balcony rails; and at the ballroom entrance, where a bower of smilax, oak foliage, cybodium ferns, and bronze chrysanthemums had been erected. Mrs. Stewart, assisted by Miss Stewart, received the guests. The hostess was gowned in a French model of black lace, fashioned in long moulded lines, the skirt, inset with gaudets of black georgette, lengthening into a train at the back, and wore a corsage bouquet of orchids. Miss Stewart was in a frock of white ottoman silk, moulded to the figure, with a draped skirt, the bodice having a square neck, worn with a coat of the same material having a collar of mink. She wore



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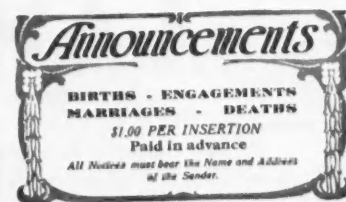
slippers of white crepe, and a shoulder bouquet of white gardenias. Mrs. Hubert Pasmore, daughter of the host and hostess, was gowned in yellow lace and also wore orchids on her shoulder.

Supper was served in the dining room at small tables centred with vases of pink roses, lighted with rose colored candles.

Among the debutantes present were: Miss Mary Gzowski in a gown of yellow satin fashioned in long lines moulded to the figure, with slippers of yellow satin, and a shoulder bouquet of pale yellow roses; Miss Helen Gzowski, frocked in jade green satin, also made in fitted line, wearing gold brocade slippers and a shoulder bouquet of pale pink roses; Miss Betty Oglivie, gowned in white satin, the bodice having shoulder straps of diamante, worn with a coatee edged with black fur, the same black fur edging the skirt, with a diamond buckle at the waistline; Miss Nancy Shorey, in a frock of white satin fashioned in long moulded lines, the bodice having shoulder straps of diamante crossed in the back, with white slippers; Miss Elizabeth Trow in a Lucile Paray model gown of white satin made in fitting lines, with slippers of silver brocade, carrying yellow roses and orchids; Miss Vera Stewart in a Lanvin model of ivory taffeta, the skirt and bolero being both bordered with ruching, with American Beauty roses, and slippers of gold and silver; Miss Diana Drury, wearing white lace, the bodice moulded, the skirt falling in flares from a fitted hipline, with slippers to match; Miss Margaret Swezey, in a frock of white lame, having a bow of the same material at the back lined with orange colored crepe, worn with a white jacquette, the cuffs of which were edged with Japanese mink and slippers of white corded silk; Miss Ruth Weir, in a Lanvin model of black chiffon trimmed with white chiffon; Miss Frances Gault, in a frock of pink georgette, the bodice fitted, the skirt worn in petal effect, with slippers of pink satin; Miss Nancy Hale, gowned in black satin, the skirt flared, with a large black and cerise bow made in bustle effect at the back, worn with cerise slippers; Miss Barbara Bate, in a Lanvin model of white and gold with red slippers and carrying a red bag to match; Miss Celia Cantlie, wearing an Augusta Bernard model of nymph colored satin with matching slippers; Miss Mary Baillie, in a French frock of white silk crepe, the bodice fitting, the skirt long and full, worn with white slippers, and a shoulder bouquet of orchids; Miss Diana Grier, frocked in pale green satin fashioned in long fitted lines, with slippers of a similar shade; Miss Audrey Davis, in a French model of red velvet, the skirt fashioned with a peplum and having a red velvet bow lined in gold, worn with gold slippers, and Miss Catherine Duff, in a Vionnet model gown of powder blue crepe satin with a coatee of diamonds, and blue slippers.

Colville in honor of her debutante daughter, Miss Frances Stephens. The ballroom was festooned with southern smilax, which was entwined about the pillars and balcony rails. The guests were received near the entrance which was embowered with vari-colored anemones, chrysanthemums, pompoms and palms. The stage was massed with a profusion of flowering plants, ferns, and palms, with potted chrysanthemums at either side, the window recesses also being filled with potted plants. In the Blue Room the same autumn scheme of coloring prevailed in the decoration; and in the Adams Room, where supper was served, silver standards filled with pink roses, centred the small tables. Mrs. Sheldon Stephens, aunt of the guest of honor, gowned in black tulle with a corsage of orchids, received the guests, assisted by Miss Stephens, who wore a French frock of white tulle and carried butterfly roses.

The debutantes present included: Miss Frances Danforth Stephens, of Rochester, N.Y., wearing a frock of white lace, and carrying a round bouquet of white gardenias; the Hon. Peggy Shaughnessy, wearing a Vionnet model of white satin; the Hon. Hazel Shaughnessy, in a Lelong frock of white satin fashioned on long moulded lines; Miss Nancy Shorey, in a Patou model of white satin embroidered in diamante; Miss Diana Drury, in a white lace frock; Miss Kathleen Stewart, in a French frock of red velvet, with slippers of the same color; Miss Vivian Walker, wearing iceberg green chiffon over satin, the flounces on the long skirt being encrusted with diamante and pearls to match her frock; Miss Diana Grier, in a gown of American beauty satin; Miss Margaret Elliott, in a Patou frock of white satin with touches of green, and wearing green satin slippers; Miss Jean Severs, in a gown of brown lace over brown satin, moulded to the figure and flaring from the knee, with a Juliette cap of brown net encircled with diamante; Miss Francoise Martin Harwood, wearing a frock of ivory silk brocade with silver flower, and a corsage of pink orchids and lilies-of-the-valley; Miss Pauline Coleby, in a Patou model of flowered taffeta, with a long fitted bodice and a flaring skirt, worn with brown and gold sandals; Miss Frances Gault, in a French frock of periwinkle blue chiffon; Miss Willa Magee in a French model of peach satin, with slippers to match. Miss Mary Gzowski, in a frock of white satin; Miss Helen Gzowski, wearing a gown of white satin with a shoulder cape of apple green chiffon velvet, and slippers of the same color; Miss Betty Oglivie, in a frock of jade green panne velvet, moulded to the figure with a diamante clasp holding the drapery of the bodice, and wearing jade ornaments; Miss Patricia Dowd, in a gown of finger-nail pink satin, with a scarf of turquoise blue chiffon; Miss Nancy Hale, in a frock of pale blue satin, with a short coat of gold and silver brocade; Miss Winnafrede Shannon, of Dublin, Ireland, wearing pale green georgette.



BIRTHS

LAIDLAW--To Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Laidlaw (nee Eleanor Clarke) on Sunday, Nov. 15th, 1931, at the Royal Victoria Memorial Hospital, Montreal, a daughter (Catherine Agnes Hamilton).

DEATHS

On Wednesday, October 28th, 1931, at Windsor, Ont., Adolphe, James Ernest Belletche, husband of Mary and father of Alma, Patricia, Adolphe Roy and William Aldred.



MISS LORNA MARA, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Harold Mara, of Toronto.

—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ashton Richardson, of New York and East Hampton, Long Island, to Mr. Henry Adams Ashforth, son of Mrs. Albert B. Ashforth and the late Mr. Ashforth, of New York and Greenwich, was solemnized at Long Brow Plantation, Green Pond, South Carolina, the winter home of the bride's parents.

The ceremony took place in the live oak grove adjoining the plantation house, the grove being approached through an aisle lined with sweet myrtle shrubs; wild smilax, Spanish moss, and field jasmine adorning the plantation house, sweet myrtle and a combination of magnolia and live oak branches lending a festive air to the decoration scheme. Miss Barbara Richardson was her sister's only attendant, and Mr. George T. Ashforth best man. The Right Rev. Albert S. Thomas, D.D., Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Robert Norwood, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York.

The bride wore a gown of deepest cream satin made with a bodice of rose point lace, with veil and train of lace that had been worn by her maternal great grandmother at her wedding. The bridal bouquet was of gardenias and valley lilies. She was given away by her father. The bridesmaid wore Nile green crepe with picture hat of varying tones. Mrs. Richardson, mother of the bride, wore opalescent brocade crepe, with a powder blue hat. Mrs. Ashforth, mother of the bridegroom, was gowned in emerald green velvet trimmed with mink and a hat to match. Following the ceremony, an old-fashioned Southern wedding breakfast took place, with spiritual singing followed by a dance, a barbecue being held for the darkies. The honeymoon is being spent on Pine Island, off Charleston.

Only the immediate families and a few friends were present. An interesting feature of the ceremony was the attendance of her paternal grandmother's maid, ninety years of age, who journeyed from the old Richardson homestead, Studley House, Halifax, Nova Scotia, to be present on the nuptial occasion.

Montreal guests included: Mr. Ogden Richardson, the bride's brother, the Hon. Hazel Shaughnessy and Hon. Peggy Shaughnessy and Miss Barbara Cowans. Other Canadian guests attending were: Miss Margaret Tilley, of Saint John, N.B.; Miss Frances Drury, of Ottawa, and Miss Mary Boucher, of London, Ont., cousins of the bride. The bride was presented at Court in May, 1930. She is a member of the Junior League of New York.

They tell of the ham actor who complained long and loud to the producer about the size of his name in the lights.

"Oh," groaned the actor, "I know I'm not a star, but I do think that my name should be featured. Why don't you mention the name of the show plus the principals, and then before my name put: 'And--?'"

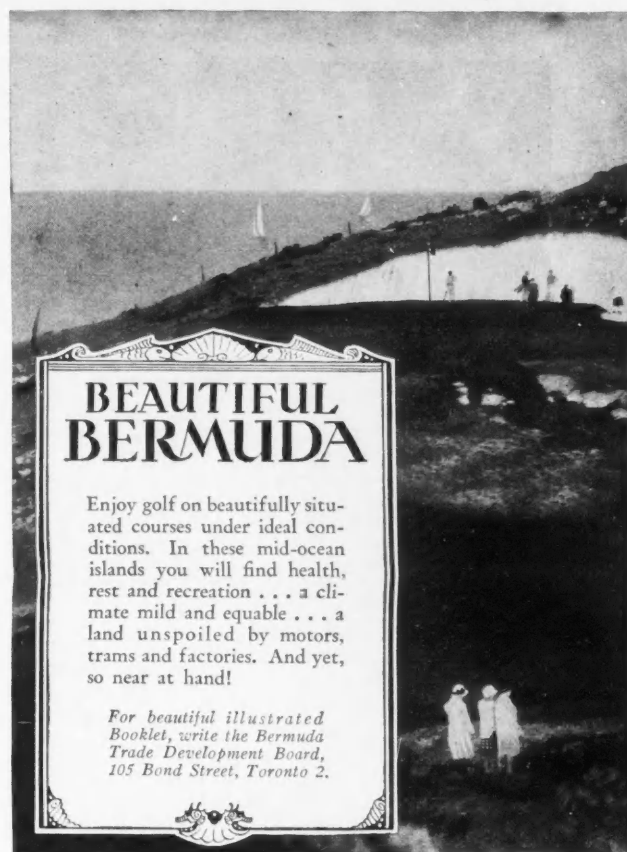
"AND!" screamed the fed-up producer. "Why not 'BUT'?" — N.Y. Mirror.

Our high-pressure civilization, we read, has brought about certain ailments that afflict only the wealthy. Docs, thar's gold in them ills. —Arkansas Gazette.



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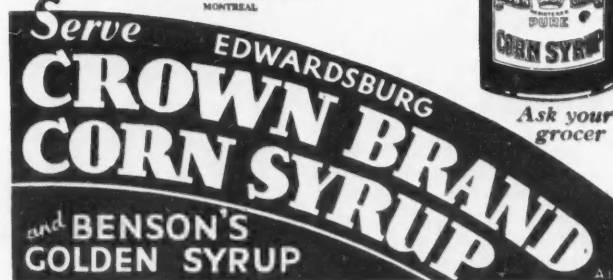
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A VANCOUVER GROUP. From left, Mrs. Toby O'Callaghan, Miss Laura Jukes, Mr. Lorne Cameron, Mrs. Julius Griffiths, Mrs. Harry Letson, Mrs. Lorne Cameron, Mr. Julius Griffiths, Mrs. Lang, Brig-General Harold McDonald and Mrs. McDonald.

SOCIAL CALENDAR

Travellers

Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and the Countess of Bessborough were in Toronto for the Armistice Day celebration at the Coliseum.

Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and the Countess of Bessborough will be guests of His Honor the Lieut-Governor and Mrs. W. D. Ross at Government House during their visit to Toronto for the Royal Winter Fair.

The Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, has sailed on the *Aquitania* for Europe.

General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., and Lady Turner have taken an apartment at the "Alexandra Palace", Toronto.

Colonel and Mrs. Andrew Thompson have returned to Ottawa from their country home in Cayuga.

The Misses Brock who have been spending the summer at "Abbeyleigh", their house in Barrie, have returned to Toronto.

Mrs. Angus McLean, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Fleming, in Ottawa, has left for her home in Louisville, Kentucky.

Mrs. John W. McKean has returned to Montreal after spending the summer at Rosedale, N.B.

Lady Nanton, of Winnipeg, has left for a short trip to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Lampman, of California, with their children, Judy and Peter, have been visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. Biggerstaff Wilson, in Victoria, B.C.



MISS M. GZOWSKI, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Gzowski, of Montreal, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Casimir Gzowski, of Toronto.

—Photo by William Notman.

Lady Fitzpatrick, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. C. Hill, in Ottawa, has returned to Quebec.

Lord and Lady Ebrington, who are judging at the Royal Winter Fair's Horse Show, are staying at the Royal York Hotel.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Lyman P. Duff, of the Supreme Court of Canada, was a recent guest at the Seignior Club, Lucerne-in-Quebec.

Colonel the Hon. Hanford MacNider, American Minister to Canada, and Mrs. MacNider, spent the weekend at the Seignior Club, Lucerne-in-Quebec.

Sir Wilfred and Lady Grenfell are spending a few days in Toronto. General Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, of Montreal, were recent guests at the Royal York, Toronto.

Mrs. Thomas E. Menzies, of Toronto, has sailed for a visit to Europe. Mrs. Thomas Findley, of Toronto, has sailed to spend the winter in France.

The Comte and Comtesse de Marcellus and their children have left Montreal for their winter residence in California.

Colonel and Mrs. O. M. Biggar have returned to Ottawa from the Continent, where they left their daughter, Miss Sally Biggar, at school in Switzerland.

Mrs. Athol Black, of Vancouver, is spending some time with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Chesley, in Montreal.

Lady Kingsmill, who has been visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Grange Kingsmill, at St. Louis de Gonzague, has returned to Ottawa.

Miss Diana Drury, of Montreal, spent the week-end in Detroit and later returned to Toronto for a short visit.

Miss Willa Magee, of Montreal, spent a few days in Toronto visiting her grandparents, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Magee.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hawke have returned to Toronto from Europe on the *de France*.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. McConnell, of Toronto, are spending some time in Atlantic City.

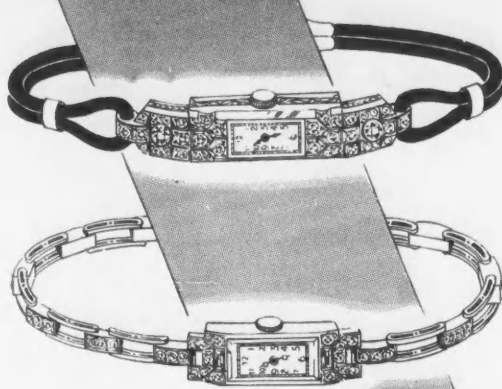
Mrs. Gregor Barelay, of Montreal, is visiting her mother, Mrs. A. W. Fleck, in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Henri Geoffrion, of Montreal, have sailed on the *de France* for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Little are occupying their new residence on Hertford Boulevard, Tuxedo, Winnipeg.

Mrs. Blanche Sommerville and her mother, Mrs. Hunter, who have been spending some time in Durham, have returned to Toronto.

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Sport at Miami

MIAMI has already arranged a programme of highly entertaining events for the coming winter. The races, for instance, are always a centre of interest, and this year Miami has been especially lucky in arranging for steeds of superb quality to set the pace at this resort in Florida. The ponies will be running as usual at Hialeah Park, with the meet to be supplemented by another race event, to be run at the Tropical Park track of the Gables Racing Association. Permission to operate the two tracks, along with a third not yet built, was granted at a special election in October, which approved the use of the pari-mutuel system of wagering, as provided in Florida's new racing law, adopted by the State legislature last summer. A beautification and improvement programme, at the Miami Jockey Club's Hialeah Park track, costing more than one million dollars, is being rushed, in order that the plant will be ready before the opening of the season. Work on the new Gables Racing Association's track and club-house in Coral Gables is also being expedited, so that it will be ready in the early winter. Reservations from the leading thoroughbred owners in the country have been received, indicating that the best horseflesh on the continent will be in Miami this winter. Several of the leading strings are already stabled in Miami. Greyhound race meets will also be conducted at three tracks. The meets will be held at the Biscayne Kennel Club, the Miami Beach Kennel Club, and the West Flagler Kennel Club, with the pari-mutuel system in vogue.

Featuring golf attractions of the season will include the Miami Open Championship, won last year by Joe Turnesa, at the Miami Country Club; and the International Four Ball matches, captured in 1931 by Willy Klein and Wiffy Cox. Nineteen major tournaments, in all, have been scheduled for amateurs and professionals during the winter months, with prizes amounting to thousands of dollars.



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MISS HELEN GRANT, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Grant, Ottawa.

—Photo by Paul Hordal.

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TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 21, 1931

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

RUBBING THE TARNISH OFF SILVER

Popular Misconceptions of Monetary Uses of Silver Obscure Real Issues and Conceal Pitfalls—Another Way to Restore Eastern Markets

By JOHN COLLINGWOOD READE

(Editor's Note: Last week SATURDAY NIGHT published an article by Mr. Hiram J. Dingman advocating the stabilization of silver at \$1 an ounce as a remedial measure. Believing that the silver policy eventually adopted will profoundly affect the economic future of the world, SATURDAY NIGHT here presents a consideration of other aspects of the subject.)

ONE of the influences which have been operating to retard the economic recovery of the world is the growing disparity between the value of silver and the value of gold. Were silver regarded merely as a commodity, such as wheat or coffee, the effects of the present cheapness would not be so serious. It is not as a commodity, but as a yardstick that its shrinkage in value gives cause for concern.

In the oriental countries, where silver is the standard of measurement, the decline in silver prices reduces the value of every article produced by those countries, because silver is the common standard against which they are all measured. Within the silver standard countries themselves, the effect of the depreciation of silver is not felt. Everything being on the same standard, an ounce of silver will still buy the same value in domestic commodities. Only when it becomes necessary to exchange commodities measured in silver with those of an occidental country measuring its goods in gold does the situation become oppressive.

Trade between the Orient and the Occident has become almost impossible because a disproportionate amount of goods, measured in silver, are now required in exchange for articles measured in gold. Since the usefulness of Occidental goods has not increased by one jot, the Oriental cannot afford to give more of his goods and hence more of his labor to pay for imports from the Occident.

This is a matter of grave concern to us. The very considerable market which the millions of the Orient provide for the produce of Occidental nations is fast disappearing. The situation is hardly more satisfactory to the Oriental, for the labor of his hand, while it will get him the customary quantity of domestic articles, will no longer put him in possession, either of the western prime resources of which he stands so much in need, nor of the manufactured goods for which he has acquired a fancy.

THIS distressing situation, which has rendered useless the risk and toil of eastern and western peoples alike, both of whom had been producing to supply each other's needs and had been expecting to profit by the exchange, is the result of an outmoded convention that only requires remodelling to put it straight.

In the long run, goods exported to the Orient are paid for with goods, labor or services from the Orient. Only a very small proportion of the total transactions is settled in silver. The Orient is still able to deliver the same goods and perform the same services and has, therefore, just the same value to offer in payment for what it buys from us. This being the case, it seems absurd that any monetary dislocations should be permitted to interfere with the trade, particularly when the comfort and welfare of so many people both here and in the east are seriously affected.

The whole purpose of money is to facilitate the exchange of goods—not to abolish barter in kind, but to make it more exact and convenient by deferring the delivery of commodities until such time as their final destination has been determined.

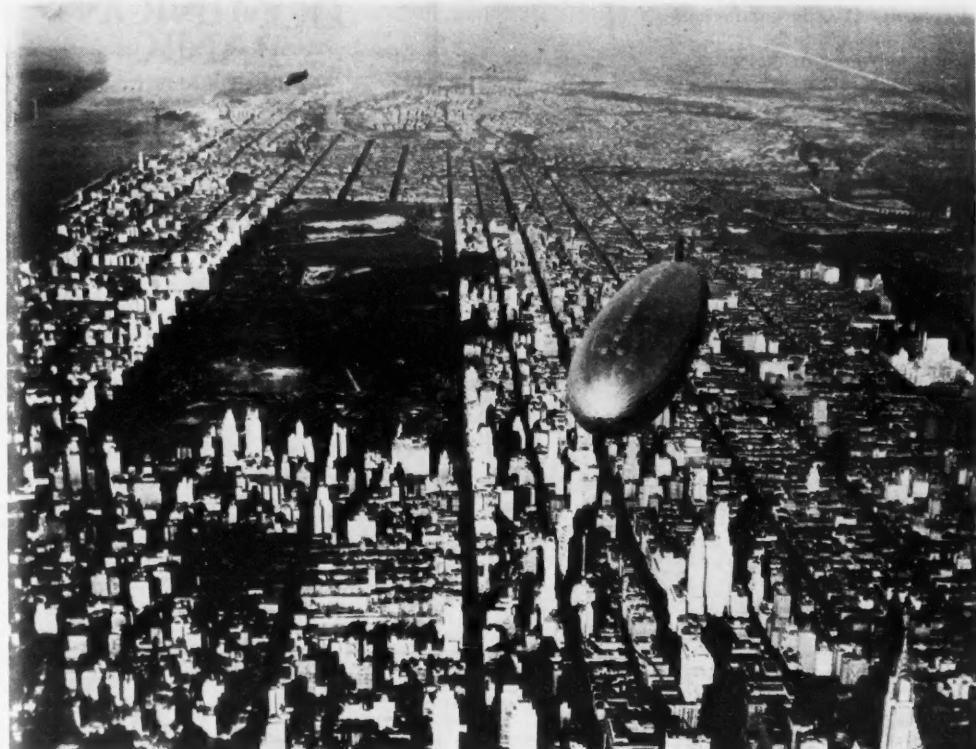
When a farmer, whose assets were in cattle required a table the value of which was equivalent to half a cow, no exchange could be made, for the cow could not be bisected. Somebody requiring a whole cow had to be discovered who was willing to pay the farmer in some divisible substance, half of which was acceptable to the woodworker in payment of his table.

When gold and silver were introduced, it was not with the idea of frustrating barter in kind but of facilitating it, and these metals were finally adopted because they were both ductile and imperishable and could go on circulating indefinitely without loss or depreciation. The uses of both gold and silver have become less and less important since they were first introduced as a medium of exchange. This is particularly true of silver and is really true of both of them although they have both acquired a market value purely due to their conventional importance in the monetary system. As soon as either gold or silver interfere, by their own caprice, with the essential business of barter in real values, the conventions regarding them must be changed, or they may bring a world which lives upon barter into ruin.

ALTHOUGH there may be much puzzlement as to what steps are required to make the various currencies perform their proper function, it is true, nevertheless, that they are more easily dealt with than anything else, because they come within the jurisdiction of governments and do not involve the coercion of private individuals. An arrangement between the various governments of the world can solve the difficulty.

A certain amount of gratification is now being felt, due to the recent upturn in the trend of silver prices. I do not think that this phenomenon is a very solid foundation on which to rest confidence, for there are tremendous hidden stores of silver—either fabricated and in the hands of private individuals or as bars in

(Continued on Page 32)



MONSTERS OF THE CLOUDS OVER MANHATTAN

The above unique aerial view shows the naval dirigible Akron, largest airship in the world, as she sailed serenely over midtown Manhattan during her first official flight to that city. The Los Angeles may be seen on the left as well as the new George Washington Memorial Bridge which was recently dedicated. Beautiful Central Park also on the left.

—Wide World Photo.

IS COMMUNISM A MENACE?

Russian Experiment a Challenge to Standards Whereby Competitive Societies Measure Man's Value

By R. H. CRONYN

(Editor's Note: This is the fourth and last of a series of articles on Russia by Mr. Cronyn.)

WHILE the general misunderstanding of the economic aspect of the Russian experiment has no doubt done much to antagonize the attitude of some towards Russia, it does not fully explain the widespread antipathy with which many regard that country and its people.

That antipathy can be properly understood only against the background of the many tales that have come out of Russia during the last fifteen years; tales of atrocities committed against the aristocracy, the people and the Church by Bolsheviks, Reds and Communists. These human dramas and tragedies have been enacted on Russian soil by Russians and among Russians, and it was inevitable that public opinion with its characteristic disregard for niceties of distinction would tar Bolsheviks, Reds, Communists and Russians alike with the same stick as social outlaws.

This many see Russians only as communists intent on destroying religion, the family, moral standards and individual freedom, not only in Russia but finally throughout the world. This suggests that the general hostility towards Russia may be due to the fear that the ultimate aim of the communists is to communize the world by economic or military means, deprive us of our social institutions, customs and liberties and drag us all down to the same level. To many the Russian experiment is not an economic but a communist threat which aims at turning our social world up-side down.

One cannot with any pretence to modesty presume to appraise this common view of Russia particularly within limited space. All one can hope to do is to put forward certain considerations, pro and con, leaving it to time and the future historian to give to the picture its true perspective. The first and possibly the most important of these considerations is that Russia is not the native home of communism; indeed it would be safe to say that in Canada, England and other modern countries more communism has been practiced than Russia ever dreamed of twenty years ago.

Nor are Russians necessarily communists. True it is that the Communist party is today in power, but this no more makes all Russians communists than are all Canadians made Liberals when the Liberal party is in power. The Communist party in Russia probably represents less than two per cent. of the total population, and its strength lies not in its numerical size but in its unusual organization, the use of what seem to us somewhat despotic powers and the backing of a loyal army, which props of strength are not uncommonly employed by political parties in other countries where representative forms of government are unknown.

COMMUNISM is however, a world-wide phenomenon just as are socialism and capitalism. At the present time its governing body, the Third International, has its headquarters in Moscow, but long before the words "Russian" and "Communist" had any common meaning the movement had its headquarters in other countries of Europe. This organization, not Russia, is the official representative of communism, and the means by which propaganda is carried on throughout the world. Undoubtedly the communist party in Russia has a great interest in the Third International, and may very possibly use its position to advance the interests of that body. Nevertheless there are many in Russia today, particularly among the older generation, who have no sympathy for communism, its ideals or plan.

With the young it is quite a different matter. Under the intense communist propaganda to which all classes are subjected without respite, those too young to remember anything of the old order are absorbing the new idea with an enthusiasm which borders on fanaticism. They see themselves and Russia as the vessels of a new revelation to the human race.

It is with this rising generation that the future of Russia and the communist ideal rest. Will their zeal carry them to the lengths that religious beliefs carried the Crusaders of old? There is not much to choose between the intolerance of the religious enthusiast and the social reformer, and the young communists view the outside world as the lands of the social heathens and themselves as mankind's social redeemers. They know nothing of competitive societies except that which they have learned at the feet of their communist masters.

To them the bourgeois world contains but two elements, the most worthy being the working class. The other and despicable element is made up of those who are supported by the labour of the workers they control by means of the power which the economic system places in their hands. The deliverance of the first class from exploitation by the second they view not merely as a sacred trust, but as an act which will bring a heaven upon earth.

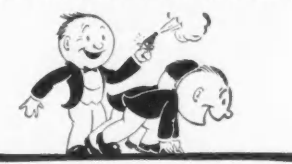
THESE disturbing considerations are offset by two important facts. The first is that the communists in Russia are convinced that communism must be realized in Russia and made impregnable there before they can hope for any success in carrying it further afield. Its success in Russia depends on the realization of the present Five-Year Plan and they cannot therefore afford to take any actions which might jeopardize that success. Until those plans are fulfilled war would be catastrophic in its effects and unless unavoidably provoked from outside would

(Continued on Page 32)



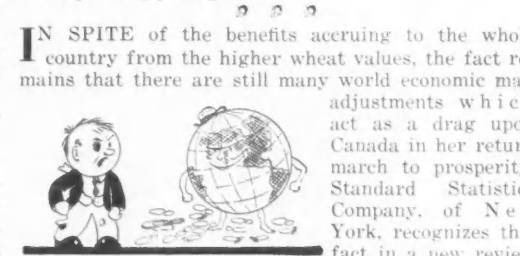
IF WHEAT prices continue upward, as seems probable, Canada will recover from the depression considerably faster than the United States, for the reason that wheat occupies a much larger place in the Canadian economic picture. The improved situation already existing in Canada is by no means based solely on hopes—as, mainly, is that across the border—but on concrete facts, such as the recall to work of 8,000 shop men by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Canadian business men would thus do well to pay more attention to Canadian conditions and prospects than to the situation across the border, and to recognise that there is solid foundation for the oft-repeated statement that Canada is better placed for recovery than any other country. It would be a pity to let our returning confidence be dashed by wails across the border which don't concern us.

HOW well the West appreciates the importance of the upturn in wheat prices is shown by the remarkable change of feeling in the prairie provinces. Advice to SATURDAY NIGHT indicate that this improved sentiment, general throughout the West, is already being reflected in a stronger business attitude in the prairie towns and cities. It is revealing, too, that destitution in the West as the result of low wheat prices and drought is by no means as general as had been feared. While the situation in many districts is still serious and help will have to be afforded many farmers to carry them over the winter and enable them to resume operations in the spring, considerable numbers of others are revealing, now that fear for the future is diminishing, the possession of larger resources than had been supposed. The Canadian West takes recent events as indicating that the world still wants and needs its wheat and that it has a legitimate function to fulfil as a wheat producer. It is just this that it had been worrying over.



FURTHERMORE, being more familiar than the East with the peculiarities of wheat markets, the West is not particularly worried over the recent check in the upward movement. While speculators would have liked to see prices sky-rocket, the mass of producers recognise that such a movement would be thoroughly unhealthy and probably bring about an equally sharp decline. Indeed, the recent recession is generally regarded in the West as correction of a too-rapid advance. While no producer is averse to high prices for wheat, the West as a whole, as already indicated, is more concerned at this time over the question of its ability to produce and sell wheat at a profit. Notwithstanding the conflicting reports as to Russia's intentions and ability to export wheat and as to probable demands in world markets, the broad fact remains that the world's wheat supplies for the present season are substantially smaller than a year ago and that the outlook for the producers is correspondingly brighter.

IN SPITE of the benefits accruing to the whole country from the higher wheat values, the fact remains that there are still many world economic maladjustments which act as a drag upon Canada in her return march to prosperity. Standard Statistics Company, of New York, recognizes this fact in a new review of the Canadian situation. While improved grain prices have effected an impressive change in sentiment, Standard Statistics says, Canadian industry still finds itself faced with the necessity of completing adjustments to the drastic changes in international monetary relationships. Under the influence of a multitude of economic forces, in which the rapid fluctuations of foreign exchanges figure largely, Canada's internal trade was thrown temporarily into a state of confusion. Through effective government control, nevertheless, the severity of this unsettlement has been considerably tempered.



STANDARD STATISTICS points out that by means of the emergency procedure of orders-in-council, the Bennett administration resorted to a succession of regulatory measures designed to preserve the stability of the Dominion's economic structure under such rapidly changing conditions, pending the establishment of more permanent readjustments. Subsequent developments proved that a number of these measures were rather hastily adopted, necessitating some revisions or modifications in order to prevent undue discriminations between certain business groups. The review says that the courageous attempts to mobilize this flexible governmental machinery, however, has aided substantially in coping with current fluctuating conditions and paving the way for participation in recovery in world business. In regard to the prospective value of the Canadian dollar, Standard Statistics says that the present discount of Canadian currency is not likely to be corrected until a free international flow of gold is permitted and/or a more permanently favorable trade balance of the Dominion is re-established.

of the Canadian situation. While improved grain prices have effected an impressive change in sentiment, Standard Statistics says, Canadian industry still finds itself faced with the necessity of completing adjustments to the drastic changes in international monetary relationships. Under the influence of a multitude of economic forces, in which the rapid fluctuations of foreign exchanges figure largely, Canada's internal trade was thrown temporarily into a state of confusion. Through effective government control, nevertheless, the severity of this unsettlement has been considerably tempered.

(Continued on Page 27)

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GOLD & DROSS

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Editor, Gold and Dross:

Please give me your valuable advice in connection with the transfer of Jay Copper Gold Mines to Canadian Gold Placers, Ltd. I am enclosing copies of the literature about this deal which I have received from the company, and from what is in this I thought I should have independent outside advice on some of the circumstances. I have been helped by you before and I know that you will help me again.

—M. J. B., Herbert, Sask.

This Jay Copper Gold Mines and Canadian Gold Placers Limited is decidedly something to leave alone. Here are a few facts, as unearthed by Better Business Bureau of Montreal. To begin with shareholders of Jay Copper are offered Canadian Gold Placers stock at 25 cents, turning in their old stock. But they cannot turn in their Jay Copper stock and get Placers without paying this amount per share.

Canadian Gold Placers is offering to the general public 500,000 shares at \$1.50. The property, which is alleged placer deposits along the Chaudiere river and tributaries, was formerly held by Mill Creek Gold Mines which went into liquidation after spending, it is said, \$60,000 in development. Canadian Gold Placers bought the machinery for a sum said to be \$30,000.

The property was formerly owned by C. P. Sekyer, now a director of Placers, who sold it to the Mill Creek company. He foreclosed a mortgage on it and bought the property at a sheriff's sale for \$500. He was the only bidder. He turned it over to the new company for 1,000,000 shares of stock. In other words a property for which only one man was willing to bid \$500 has been capitalized at \$3,000,000 shares of no par and on the strength of this property Canadian Gold Placers is offering 500,000 shares of stock at \$1.50 to the public or stock to Jay Copper Gold shareholders at 25 cents.

Now about the machinery on the property. Mr. Grimaldi, a director, says it is worth \$150,000. The trustee in bankruptcy states that the machinery had a book value of \$49,000 and that an independent engineer had appraised it at \$19,000. It was advertised for sale by the trustee and the highest offer received was about \$2,000. Finally Mr. Sekyer, another director, made a bid of \$10,000 and the machinery was sold to him. Mr. Sekyer could afford to make any kind of an offer because as a large claimant against the bankrupt Mill Creek he would receive 90% of any funds available for distribution. He sold the machinery to Gold Placers which has not yet paid him for it.

The above outline ignores the mining possibilities which are believed to be exceedingly doubtful. Enough information is contained in this resume to enable you to draw your own conclusions.

Canadian Celanese Interesting

Editor, Gold and Dross:

May I trouble you for a brief bit of advice. The other day I bought some of the preferred stock of the Canadian Celanese Company on the advice of a friend in that line of business who said that things were going ahead with the company very nicely. It isn't my usual custom to buy before asking your advice, but I hope I haven't sinned too greatly this time. I had read the items which you published earlier this year about this company and I remember you said this stock was moderately attractive for a business man. Does it still come in this rating?

—W. W. R., Winnipeg, Man.

It does. While I don't think you should hope for too much from this stock, it seems to me to possess sufficient possibilities to make it attractive as a speculative investment. What your friend says about the company coming along well is right; Celanese has had an excellent year and has been at near-capacity production for some time.

Apart from the yield of 10.76 per cent. at the current price around 65, the interesting point about the preferred, of course, is the arrearage of 29.34 per cent. in dividends. It is now assumed that the stock is on a regular dividend basis, and sooner or later, as conditions warrant, the company must make some arrangement for caring for the unpaid dividends. At the present time it would appear that earnings were reaching the stage when some serious thought could be given to this. I understand that sales have shown a very satisfactory increase over last year, but this does not mean that profits will parallel this growth. Prices for the company's products are down and profit margins consequently narrowed. I believe, however, that a moderate gain in net was experienced during the first nine months of the current year. In 1930 \$9.02 was earned on the preferred and should this rate be maintained or slightly improved, the outlook for the stock would be distinctly brighter.

After quite a long period of unsatisfactory results, Celanese seems to have established itself in its field. It has built up good markets, protection has been of material aid, and in general I think its outlook is brighter than in some time. I do not think you will regret your purchase.

Mining Corporation's Holdings

Editor, Gold and Dross:

In a recent comment you referred to Mining Corporation as being favourably affected in the event of base metals prices advancing. Will you kindly go into further details on this. What are their holdings?

—F. S. McK., Montreal, Que.

Mining Corporation of Canada, Limited, owns a large block of Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting stock, 700,000 shares of Base Metals Corporation, Limited, 73% of the issued stock of Quemont Mines, Ltd., 85% interest in the Ashley Mining Corporation, 90% interest in Mincor properties in the Sudbury district, a working option on the Davidson property near the Ashley; it controls the Abana property in Quebec, through ownership of the claims taken over and now to be formed into Normetal Corporation.

It has its own Cobalt and South Lorrain properties which are producing at a moderate profit. It has cash assets which, on an estimate, should total close to \$500,000. The company has 1,660,050 shares issued. If the saleable shares were transformed into cash the per share equity would be over \$2 a share at today's prices. However, that is not the point.

One of the main assets of the Corporation is its block of Hudson Bay and of Base Metals Corporation stock. Both these shares are selling at abnormally low prices, the result of low quotations for lead, copper and zinc. The Hudson Bay shares are selling at less than surface plant value, despite the fact that the property is operating, has shown a remarkable ability to make profits at unprecedented metals prices and will do well for its shareholders when more normal values return.

Base Metals is a high grade lead-zinc property, idle at the moment. It is fully equipped, could be put into production in a month, has large and high grade ore reserves. The Ashley property, a gold mine, is assured of production; recent developments have been quite favourable. Other assets are mostly potentials. The corporation is in lead, zinc, copper, silver, gold cobalt and copper. It is in comfortable financial circumstances and appears to be in an excellent position to join any advance in quotations.

Laura Secord Candy Shops

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I know that you referred to Laura Secord in Gold and Dross not so long ago in reply to a reader who owned some of this stock so I hope you will pardon me for asking you about it now. I have always thought this was a good stock but I have been pretty blue about the business outlook until now when things begin to look better so I thought I would not buy any of this stock until the company's report was actually out. I now see that earnings were down but maybe this was to be expected. I don't expect a long answer but would you please just tell me if you think this stock is a good buy today. Thanks very much.

—L. R. W., Fort William, Ont.

I most certainly do. Laura Secord is one of the stocks which I am happy to commend without reserve to the average investor and I think that it would be a distinct addition to most investment portfolios. At current prices of around 38 it yields nearly 8 per cent., with the dividend covered by a substantial margin and the company in an exceedingly strong financial position. That a stock of such calibre should be selling at such a yield is a commentary on the dullness of the market spirit which has been in evidence for some time and which, I believe, will shortly be remedied.

It is true that earnings per share on the common dropped to \$5.22 as against \$6.56 in the preceding year but this was only to be expected and certainly came as no surprise. In my opinion the \$5.22 showing is distinctly creditable and indicates that business was maintained at much above the general level, considering prevailing conditions throughout the year. In addition the outlook for the current year is distinctly good; the company has reduced the price of its products to 50 cents a pound, passing on to the public the lower cost of raw materials, and already has experienced an increase in turnover.

An interesting point about Laura Secord is that despite increase in competition it has lost none of the favor which it originally gained with the consuming public, and its management is of the highest calibre; these are two facts which have a direct bearing on the quality of its stock as an investment. You do not give me your general financial position in your letter, but under ordinary circumstances I think you would be well warranted in buying this common at current levels.

Toronto Elevators

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Will you please give me some information on Toronto Elevators. I have been looking over the lists of stocks and I see where the 7 per cent. preferred stock of this company can be bought for around \$75. I hear that the company had a good year and if this is so this stock ought to be a fair buy. I wouldn't go into it in a big way but I have some cash to invest now and I thought I would like to get some of this. Will you just give me a brief word?

—R. S. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

I think that the preferred stock of Toronto Elevators is quite an attractive buy at current levels. While I wouldn't give it an unqualified investment rating, I consider that it ranks well up among securities obtainable today to give better than average yields. For this purpose I think it is worth adding to one's holdings in moderate amounts.

You are right in your belief that the company had a good year. Report for the period ending September 30th showed the preferred dividend earned about twice over, after all allowances. Incidentally, net applicable to the common was \$4.09 as against \$1.94 the year before. The financial position shown in the report was strong and the company's properties were reported to be fully active.

One reason for the low prices of the company's preferred is possibly that investors confuse it with some of the western elevator companies which have been badly hit lately. It is true that the company operates a marketing division, but a very large proportion of its earnings come from storage charges. Incidentally, with wheat beginning to move, the outlook for increased earnings is distinctly brighter. The company operates a 3,000,000 bushel elevator at Sarnia and a 2,000,000 bushel unit at Toronto, the operation of the new Welland Canal has been distinctly a favorable feature. I think that the position and prospects of the company fully warrant current purchase of the preferred.

Facts About Noranda

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Will you kindly give me the outstanding facts about Noranda Mines, Limited, such as capitalization, common and preferred stock, bonded indebtedness, treasury, ore reserves and earning capacity. Thank you.

—T. S. F., Oshawa, Ont.

Noranda Mines, Limited is capitalized at 2,250,000 shares, with 2,239,972 shares issued. There is no preferred stock and no bond issue. In nine months of the current year, ending Sept. 30th, the company earned, net after heavy depreciation and all write-offs, \$1.07 per share, or before depreciation, \$1.53 per share. This indicates a net profit for the current year of around \$1.50 a share.

The treasury is strong. It began in 1931 with \$5,250,000 cash after all liabilities were accounted for and, with net profits of \$3,433,958 to September, the position is revealed as quite satisfactory. The

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Dividend Notice

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent on the Ordinary Capital Stock for the quarter ended September 30, 1931, was declared payable December 31, 1931, to Shareholders of record at three p.m. December 1, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
ERNEST ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Montreal, November 9, 1931.

Dividend Number 221 and Extra Dividend

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited

A dividend of 1% on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company and an extra dividend of 1% payable out of profits on New York Funds, making 2% in all, have been declared payable on the 15th day of November, 1931, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November, 1931.

DATED the 11th day of November, 1931.

I. McVOR, Assistant-Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The British American Oil Company Limited

Notice is hereby given that the regular dividend of Twenty Cents (20c) per share has been declared on the issued No. 1 Par Value capital stock of the Company for the fourth quarter ending December 31st, 1931. The above dividend is payable, in Canadian funds, January 2nd, 1932, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 12th day of December, 1931. Transfer Books will be closed from the 14th to the 31st of December, both days inclusive.

Share Warrant Holders will present Coupons Serial No. 7 to The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Canada, on or after January 2nd, 1932.

By Order of the Board,
P. W. BINNS, Secretary.

DATED at Toronto, November 10th, 1931.

GOLD & DROSS

company also has a considerable investment in refinery and in the Canada Wire and Cable Company, both of which are earning profits.

The ore position is good. During nine months the company added to its ore reserves \$5,300,000 mainly in gold values. It started the year with 3,433,000 tons of 7.02% copper and \$3.01 per ton in gold and 4,448,000 tons of 1.83% copper and \$3.52 in gold. Diamond drilling during the current year has added a large tonnage which cannot be at the moment estimated. It is calculated that more ore is being indicated than is being removed. The policy of removing low grade copper material with fair gold values is being followed in the low price copper cycle. This will leave the management with its reserves unimpaired when copper goes up, as it eventually will.

Noranda is an exceptionally good position to take advantage of a resumption of industrial activity.

POTPOURRI

T. F. Parry Sound, Ont. INVESTORS EQUITY CORPORATION is an investment trust of the management type sponsored by McLeod, Young, Weir and Company Limited. While the company has naturally suffered through the decline in the market, like all investment trusts, I understand that it is currently in good position and that it has maintained the requisites of its trust deed, namely that assets should be 150% of the bonds in the hands of the public. While no particularly active market exists, I think there is no cause for worry concerning Investors Equity.

R. J. Galt, Ont. NATIONAL LIGHT AND POWER, I understand, has been going very well and despite the depression this utility has earned its interest on the bonds twice over this year, after allowing for depreciation. This is indeed a most satisfactory showing, particularly when you consider general conditions in Western Canada. Official earnings statements have not been made public, but I have my information from sources which I consider to be reliable.

M. A. J. Charlottetown, P.E.I. I am not aware of any mining reason why BUFFALO CANADIAN should sell at 27 cents and I would not advise its purchase. It looks more like a market promotion than a mining one. Sooner or later those who go into such propositions, unless they are unusually lucky, will be left holding the bag.

W. L. Oshawa, Ont. In my opinion you have no cause for worry in connection with your CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 4½% bonds due 1944. It is possible that the Canadian Pacific may find it necessary to eliminate the current dividend on its common stock, as this is not being earned at the present time. Nevertheless I do not think there is any doubt but what the earnings of the company will be sufficient to cover the interest requirements on its funded debt quite satisfactorily. I can see no reason why you should dispose of this bond at the present time.

H. S. Dresden, Ont. I recently printed in these columns an analysis of NORANDA'S performance for first nine months of 1931, showing net earnings of \$1.07 per share and \$1.53 before depreciation. This performance, combined with the knowledge that it was made in the most difficult year base metals mines have yet experienced, prompts the suggestion that the stock should be held. Copper will not stay at seven cents forever. DRUMMOND

RUBBING THE TARNISH OFF SILVER

(Continued from Page 25)

the treasure chambers of the Orient. Rising prices will invite liquidation. No operations by speculative interests can possibly hold up the price of silver in the face of the marketing of such stocks.

For purposes of monetary stabilization, and to restore the normal flow of trade, there are only two possible courses open. The one is to fix the value of silver in relation to gold, and have a bimetallic standard. The other is to abolish silver as a standard of measurement altogether and use gold as the standard through the world.

It is difficult, however, to fix the number of ounces of silver which will be accepted in exchange for an ounce of gold unless the authority of the legislative body extends over the whole world and possesses accurate information as to how much of it is already held in private hands. The only result of fixing the ratio of silver to gold, by local authority, would obviously be to invite the release of hidden stores of silver in other parts of the world which would be used to purchase gold and drain the gold stocks of the nation. If embargoes were then to be placed on the export of gold, the measure would have no value in improving international trade since it is of no avail to fix the price of something if you don't intend to sell it.

If the ratio of silver to gold were to be fixed by international authority and accepted by all governments, there would be tremendous and disturbing consequences. In the first place, the measure would have the same effect as a sudden enormous increase in the world's gold supply, because the existing silver would have all the same practical virtues as gold, with only a quantitative difference. This would not only have a disturbing effect on prices, but would mean great changes in the disposition of wealth. Without having performed any comparable service, or created any useful value, those who happened to be in possession of large stocks of silver would suddenly become rich.

THIS might be a good thing or it might be disastrous, depending upon one's point of view. From a social point of view there

can be no question that it would be a serious evil. The owners of silver, who acquired it in exchange for little service, would then be able to demand great service from others before restoring it to circulation. From a commercial point of view, the result of the sudden rehabilitation of silver would be scarcely less objectionable, as any sudden change in the control of purchasing power must obviously be accompanied by changes in markets.

There would, on the other hand, be many advantages accruing from the stabilization of silver, if the machinery of commerce could stand the rapid price adjustments and shifts in markets entailed. For the measure would, temporarily at least, have the same force as the creation of millions in credit, based on the stored potential wealth of the whole of society. It would therefore provide a key which would unlock the usable but unused surplus stocks. The wealth of the whole world would be increased for these surpluses, which are now only potential wealth, become real wealth as soon as they have passed into the hands of the consumer.

The other alternative—that of abolishing silver as a standard of measurement, also involves international co-operation in monetary reform. Although just as far-reaching in its results the consequences of this latter course are more determinable. The size of the world's gold stocks is already pretty well known, as is also the rate at which gold is being produced. It is true that there is a shortage of gold in the world at present which means that gold has not increased proportionately to the increase in the world's commerce. This is only of importance so long as conventions remain unchanged.

As has often been pointed out, gold is not in circulation and the proportion of gold to notes outstanding in any country may fluctuate widely without a corresponding fluctuation either in the exchange value or the internal purchasing power of the currency in that country. It is only when gold becomes concentrated and some countries have a drought and other countries a surplus that the disposition of the metal affects foreign money exchange.

WOMAN LAKE has been idle for some years. It failed to live up to the flowery predictions of its promoter. Acreage had a fair location but failure of limited work to return encouragement argues against it. AMULET might as well be held now, as it showed it could earn profits until copper and zinc dropped out of sight. There may be an improvement within a reasonable time. ARCTURUS GOLD MINING SYNDICATE, lessors of the old LaPalme property in Porcupine, does not appear to have serious mining work in view, due to lack of money. It would be interesting to know if they made the \$10,000 payment due in September last to the owners. The area is not considered to have a very good chance of commercial development; it is worth prospecting.

M. J. R. Toronto, Ont. I am not in possession of any recent financial statement of ROYALTIES AND STANDARD SHARES LIMITED, but the fact that the company passed the monthly preferred dividend of 7½¢ a share due on June 1st, 1931, suggests that financial conditions are not very satisfactory. Such a condition would be in line with the experience of most other oil royalty companies, earnings of which have been sharply curtailed in the last year or two by limitations on oil production and low prices for the product. Royalties and Standard Shares Limited has some good men on its directorate, but this in itself, of course, is not sufficient to make the stock an attractive purchase. I know of no market for the shares.

M. L. London, Ont. Units in ALEXO EXTENSION NICKEL SYNDICATE are of questionable value. No operations are being carried on at this time and the property, which adjoined the old Alexo Nickel mine in the Porcupine area, has had but limited exploration which revealed nothing of importance.

B. D. Toronto, Ont. Stock in SHAKESPEARE GOLD MINING COMPANY has apparently no value and the name has long since disappeared from the list of active mines and prospects in B.C.

C. W. Sudbury, Ont. There is no market for BETHNAL MINERAL WATERS LIMITED stock, so I can't tell you what the stock is really worth. The price you quote is the price the sellers are asking. The company may be successful, but why take a chance on an unknown, unproven stock like this when so many well proven issues are currently available at very attractive prices?

J. W. New Waterford, N.S. MOFFATT-HALL is highly speculative, even at ten cents; results on the second level have not compared with those on the first and there has been manifested an unusual willingness on the part of operators to divulge just what they have on the new horizon. Previous activity may be ascribed to market rather than to mining operations. SAN ANTONIO has the appearance of a small gold mine of profitable calibre. This property has had real exploration, an ore estimate of good size, sufficient to support a modest mill. It is financed by Noah Timmins and not through the market. It is a fair speculative bet.

C. A. Bridgeburg, Ont. I cannot, of course, recommend the common stock of TRICO PRODUCTS CORPORATION as an investment, but in moderate amount it is not without attraction as a speculative buy for holding at current prices. Although the company's earnings for the first nine months of 1931 ran about 6% below those for a similar term last year, the showing of the company has been comparatively very favorable. Net returns amounted to \$3.93 a share as against \$4.19 a share in the similar period of 1930. The company's increased replacement business and increased volume through the addition of new products has contributed to this comparatively favorable earnings showing. Earnings for the current quarter will very probably be slack, reflecting the lower scale of operations of the motor car producer. The company is, however, firmly entrenched in its field and should naturally reflect any increase in motor car sales.

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NOTICE TO UNIT HOLDERS OF PANDORA SYNDICATE:

Please take Notice that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Pandora Syndicate will be held in the Public Library, New Liskeard, Ontario, November 28th, 1931, at the hour of 10:30 a.m. for the purpose of winding-up all the affairs of the Syndicate. It will be necessary that all Units be in at the Head Office and that as many as possible of the Unit Holders be present at the meeting, a Notice of which will be sent to Unit Holders on record in due course.

PANDORA SYNDICATE,
New Liskeard, Ont. M. DONOGHUE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF PANDORA GOLD LIMITED:

Please take Notice that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Pandora Gold Limited will be held in Public Library, New Liskeard, Ontario, November 28th, 1931, at the hour of 1:00 p.m. for the purpose of winding-up all the affairs of Pandora Gold Limited, and the passing of any By-Laws that may come before the meeting, also to arrange for the application for the surrender of the Company's Charter. It will be necessary that all Pandora Gold Limited share certificates be in at the Head Office and as many as possible of the Shareholders be present at the meeting, a notice of which will be sent to Shareholders on record in due course.

PANDORA GOLD LIMITED,
New Liskeard, Ont. M. DONOGHUE, Secretary.

(Continued on Page 30)

Federal Fire



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Concerning Insurance

Security Valuation Basis

Some Temporary Modification of Present Basis of Valuation of Securities Required This Year

By GEORGE GILBERT

WHILE life insurance is primarily protection, there is also an element of investment or savings in most of the policies now on the market. Particularly during the last few years, special emphasis has been placed on the high returns obtainable by way of policyholders' dividends on the money put into participating life insurance. As a result, the insuring public have been purchasing these investment policies in greater amounts than ever before.

As the returns under such policies are largely dependent on the surplus earnings shown by the companies from year to year in their financial statements, holders of them have more than an academic interest in the basis on which the balance between assets and liabilities is struck in times of heavy depreciation in the market value of securities like the present.

It is pretty well known that life insurance has come through the general depression better than almost any other large business. Volume of sales has been exceptionally well maintained, an unassailable strong financial position has been preserved, and all obligations have been met in full without deduction or abatement. There has been no shrinkage in the face value of any legal reserve life insurance policy. Such contracts issued five, ten and twenty years ago and now maturing have been paid one hundred cents on the dollar in every case, of course, and in addition there has been a steady increase in the dividend returns on participating policies.

But the business is now confronted with the problem of dealing with the further decline in security values which has taken place during the current year and its effect upon the surplus funds available for distribution to policyholders. In fact, some companies have already dealt with the situation by making rather drastic cuts in policyholders' dividends, in one case omitting a year's dividend altogether, while more moderate cuts have been made in other cases. It is also evident that a general reduction practically all round is on the way.

So imperative is regarded the necessity of maintaining at all times absolute security and unquestioned soundness in our insurance companies, that the authorities as well as insurance executives themselves have insisted that a most conservative valuation should always be placed on assets, even to the extent at times of throwing out some good assets, while, on the other hand, the liabilities, actual and contingent, should be provided for in the most ample manner. That is, the practice has been to minimize the value of the assets in the financial statement while putting in the liabilities at the maximum figure.

In view of the present situation rigid adherence to such a procedure may mean a considerable increase for the time being in the net cost of insurance to participating policyholders, as that, of course, is the effect of any heavy cuts in the scale of policyholders' dividends.

Some temporary relief measures as to valuation of assets and liabilities for balance sheet purposes would therefore seem to be in order, not with the idea of helping the insurance companies make a

better showing in their annual reports, but with the object of conserving the interests of holders of participating policies whose insurance costs are so largely dependent upon the rate of dividends credited to them from year to year.

As the income of life companies increases each year and is largely in excess of yearly disbursements, they are under no necessity of realizing on their securities at present prices but can hold them indefinitely; in the case of bonds, debentures, etc., until they mature for their full face value. It is therefore reasonable that some cognizance should be taken of this fact in the valuation of their securities at the present time.

Then in considering the liabilities of a life company, it must also be recognized that they are not all cash obligations and cannot become so in the near future. Accordingly, it is not necessary to require that all their assets should be valued at immediate cash value prices; that is, at values intended to represent the cash which would be realized if all were sold on some particular date.

Under normal conditions, December 31 values serve the purpose satisfactorily enough, as they reflect with sufficient accuracy the realizable cash value. But under present conditions, market prices on the last day of the year are not likely to be an indication of what the prices will be even at the time the annual statements are published.

It may be contended, of course, that the gauge of the value of securities is the cash which would be realized upon sale as at the date of the statement, and that the market prices at December 31 will be the actual values on that date and are therefore the ones which should be taken, leaving the future to take care of itself. But the answer given to that is, that the assets of the companies will not have to be sold on that day, nor will any appreciable part of them have to be sold during the period that abnormal conditions are influencing prices.

There are accordingly sound reasons why some official leeway can safely be permitted at this juncture in the basis of valuation of the assets and liabilities of insurance companies without imperilling in the slightest degree the security behind their policy contracts.

Rough - and - Ready Fire Fighting No Longer Meets Requirements

TIME was when the city fire department drew its members from the ranks of those who knew little or nothing about the fire-fighting game. Recruits were taken into the service, assigned to various fire stations, and were permitted to acquire a knowledge of the work by observation, absorption, or casual "pick-up" methods, while working with other firemen. Now all this is changing. According to a recent study by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, great improvements have been effected in fire-fighting methods, which make imperative the training of firemen not only in the actual operations of handling fire hose and ladders, and other apparatus and equipment necessary in fighting fire effectively and efficiently, but also in what may be termed the technical aspects of the fire-fighting job.

Many fires which formerly were extinguished by water may now be extinguished more quickly and with less damage to property by chemical apparatus. An example of this is the use of foam type extinguishers to combat fires from oils and greases. With the increasing use of such chemicals in fighting fires has come also a recognition of certain dangers and limitations in their use under certain circumstances. While it is not necessary for a fireman to have an academic knowledge of chemistry in order that he may be able to handle a chemical fire extinguisher, he should have a practical knowledge of certain important chemical reactions, to the end that he may



VICE-PRESIDENT

R. B. Wallace, of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, who is Vice-President of the recently formed Life Insurance Conservation Association.

know how chemical apparatus works and how it can be controlled.

Proper ventilation is vital in handling a fire. It is possible to make too many or too few openings in ventilating a fire-ridden building. Ventilating the building to release overheated air, smoke, and gases so that the fire may be quickly reached and extinguished with the least possible amount of water and resulting damage is a science, and requires a knowledge of ventilating principles on the part of the fireman.

Fire departments are turning their attention more and more to training firemen in the measures necessary to the protection of property on fire from water and other damage. This work also has emphasized the need for more technical information on the part of firemen and the ability to apply this information on the job.

Increase in Suicide Claims Under Group Policies

SUICIDE claims under group life policies are increasing in recent years, according to officials of a number of companies writing this coverage. While the data is far from being complete, the indications point to steps being taken soon to incorporate a specific suicide clause, of the form used in standard policies, in group contracts. Where the total amount of group insurance justifies it, individual supplementary contracts are written for any of the higher salaried class at the low group rate for amounts often reaching \$10,000, \$15,000 and \$20,000. The fact that these low rate contracts are written without medical examination does not tend to lessen the loss ratio and suicide losses are stated to have been numerous enough to warrant some restriction being attempted. One leading group company, it is stated, has had over \$100,000 in suicide claims under group policies within the last three months.

Employment-With-Cash-Deposit Frauds

EXEMPLARY sentences are needed to check the swindles carried on under the guise of offering opportunities of employment with the requirement of a substantial cash deposit as security. All propositions on these lines advertised in the newspapers should be regarded with the greatest suspicion. If the position is one in which the employer is reasonably entitled to some security, it can be best provided by means of the fidelity bond of an insurance company, and not by cash. If the proffer of such security is turned down and cash demanded, it is well for the applicant to stop and look for the Ethiopian in the woodpile.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 Would ask if you have any information as to the regularity or soundness of the Northwestern Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Seattle, U. S. A., and Hamilton, Ont.
 —J. M. L., New Glasgow, N. S.

Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, with head office at Seattle, Wash., and Canadian head office at Hamilton, Ont., is regularly licensed to do business in Canada and has a deposit of \$721,145 with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

It has been in business since 1901 and has been operating in

Life Assurance Stands the Acid Test and Proves to be Pure Gold

Few investments have enhanced in value during the past two years. Life Assurance is one of them.

With the gain in value of the dollar as represented by the decrease in commodity prices, it is obvious that a policy held now is worth more than the same policy held in 1928 and 1929. That is, inherently worth more, apart from the accumulation of Cash Values.

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Canada under Dominion license since 1918. Its total assets in this country at the beginning of 1931 were \$988,693.70, while its total liabilities here amounted to \$514,558.45, showing a surplus in the Dominion of \$474,135.25.

Its head office statement shows total admitted assets of \$5,010,673.96 and total liabilities of \$4,076,916.36, leaving a surplus over all liabilities of \$933,757.60. Its total income in 1930 was \$5,500,638.31, while its total disbursements were \$5,373,047.47, including \$1,126,976.13 dividends to policyholders.

It operates on the principle of charging tariff rates, and of returning at the end of the year by way of dividends to policyholders what is not required for losses, reserves and expenses. So far the dividends have been large and have materially reduced the cost of insurance to policyholders. It is safe to insure with for the class of insurance transacted.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Can a life insurance policy taken out in the States be made exempt from the claims of creditors, in the same way that such a policy is exempt if taken out in Canada and made payable to a preferred beneficiary? Is the cash value of a policy attachable by creditors in case of insolvency of policyholders?

—C. D. L., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Under the law in New York State, life insurance made payable to a named beneficiary is exempt from the claims of creditors, regardless of the amount of the insurance, provided that the premiums have not been paid in fraud of creditors.

Accordingly, when a policyholder, who has not made his premium deposits in fraud of creditors, becomes insolvent, the cash value of his life insurance, if payable to a named beneficiary, is not attachable by his creditors. If he dies insolvent, the beneficiary would receive the full amount of the insurance, as the creditors would have no claim on it. The only claim which creditors could make would be to the extent of the actual premiums paid during insolvency or in fraud of creditors.

If the insurance is made payable to the estate of the insured, however, it would not be exempt from the claims of creditors.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

As a subscriber of your paper, we would appreciate your advice as to the names of Life Insurance Companies operating within the State of New York.

—R. P. L., Saskatoon, Sask.

If a complete list of the life insurance companies operating in New York State is desired, I would advise you to write to the New York Insurance Department, Albany, N. Y., as the list is quite a lengthy one.

Some of the most prominent companies licensed in that State are: Metropolitan, New York Life, Mutual Life of New York, Prudential, Aetna Life, Travelers, Equitable Life, Northwestern Mutual, John Hancock Mutual, Union Central and Phoenix Mutual. Canadian companies licensed in New York State are: Canada Life, Confederation Life, Imperial Life, and Mutual Life of Canada.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would like a report on the British Columbia Life Assurance Company, Vancouver, B. C. If Government figures are available, I would like to know what they show in regard to the assets and liabilities, income and disbursements, of this company for the past year. Do you regard its stock as a good investment?

—M. A. H., Prince Rupert, B. C.

Columbia Life Assurance Company, with head office at Vancouver, commenced business February 1, 1929, and at the end of 1930, according to Government figures, its total assets were \$98,110, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$7,249, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$90,861. The paid up capital was \$99,548, and showed an impairment of \$8,687.

Income in 1930 was \$19,876, including \$6,627 of premium on capital stock, while the total expenses of operation—there were no payments to policyholders—amounted to \$42,444, showing an excess of disbursements over receipts of \$22,568. Insurance in force at the end of 1930 totalled \$419,880.

Owing to the length of time which must elapse before any return could be expected by purchasers of the stock of this company under the most favorable circumstances, I do not consider it a good buy.

As the company issues only non-participating life insurance, and shows a surplus as regards policyholders of \$90,861, it is safe to insure with, but its stock is not an attractive investment in my opinion.



SECRETARY-TREASURER

W. R. Dodd, of the Empire Life Insurance Company, who is Secretary-Treasurer of The Life Insurance Conservation Association, recently organized.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am the holder of a 20 payment life, \$2,000 Ordinary policy, with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. I am told that at the end of twenty years, if dividends are allowed to accumulate, that I can receive \$1,000 loan and still have \$1,000 Insurance, payable at death. Would you please inform me if this is correct. My age is 26.

—L. R., London, Ont.

Judging by the scale of dividends now being paid by the Metropolitan Life and the scale likely to be maintained during the term of your policy, you should be able to withdraw \$1,000 in cash at the end of twenty years or obtain a loan of that amount on your policy, and still have \$1,000 insurance payable at death.

While this result, of course, is not guaranteed, there is every likelihood that it will be realized as the estimate is a conservative one and in keeping with the actual results shown over a lengthy period.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would very much appreciate your advising me if you consider The Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company as good and as safe as other insurance companies doing business in Canada.

I intend to take out some insurance, and would like a report on this company.

—W. R. S., Calgary, Alta.

As the Saskatchewan Life Insurance Co. operates under Dominion charter and license, it is required to maintain the reserves on all business called for by the Dominion Insurance Act just the same as the other companies so operating are required to maintain them, and accordingly it furnishes the same ample security afforded by other sound, regularly licensed companies.

At the beginning of 1931, its total assets, according to Government figures, were \$2,205,998, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$1,949,250, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$255,748. As the paid up capital was \$100,000, there was a net surplus over reserves, capital and all liabilities of \$165,748. Its total income in 1930 was \$440,669, and its total disbursements \$306,360, showing an excess of income over disbursements of \$134,309.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Please advise me as to the safety of insuring with the Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Co. Last year I took a policy with that company, and as the renewal premium will soon be due, I should like a report on its financial position.

—W. J. M., Lyndhurst, Ont.

You need have no misgiving in regard to the safety of your insurance with the Ontario Equitable Life, as the company is in a sound financial position and affords ample security to policyholders.

It has been in business since November 19, 1920, and at the beginning of this year its total assets, according to Government figures, were \$7,843,313.54, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$6,869,971.46, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$973,342.08. As the paid up capital was \$654,765.48, there was a net surplus over capital and all liabilities of \$318,576.60.

Its total income in 1930, apart from receipts on account of capital stock, was \$1,836,444.78, while its total disbursements were \$1,135,741.49, showing an excess of receipts over disbursements of \$700,703.29.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped self-addressed envelope.

Each letter or inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

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A. C. BOURNE, Secretary

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT Year Ended September 30, 1931

To the Shareholders:

Your Directors submit herewith the Twenty-Second Annual Report of your Company and its Subsidiaries, Canadian Steel Foundries, Limited, and The Pratt & Letchworth Company, Limited, covering combined operations for the year ended September 30th, 1931.

The combined profits as shown of \$1,061,432.61 are considered by your Directors satisfactory in view of the small volume of car equipment orders received. Canada could not escape the consequences of the world-wide economic situation which has shaken the foundations of the financial structures of nearly every Country, and the sharp reduction in the Canadian business has materially reduced freight traffic on our great Railway Systems. As a result the Railways curtailed their program for new equipment.

Your Company has further extended its activities into new lines of product, and the additional progress in this direction is anticipated and planned for the coming year.

In view of the fact that the depreciated Book Value of the properties of the Company is conservative your Directors have deemed it expedient to reduce the amount allotted to depreciation to \$250,000.

It will be of interest to the Shareholders to know that the Book Value of the fixed Assets represents sound value, and is equivalent to approximately \$25. per share on the entire Capital Stock.

The liquid position of your Company has been well maintained, the excess of current assets over current liabilities amounting to \$6,545,416.70. This is equivalent to approximately \$10. per share additional on the combined issues of the Preferred and Ordinary Shares. The temporary drop in the market price of our Investments, consisting mainly of Government Bonds, has been offset by appropriation of reserves which were provided out of prior year earnings for possible liabilities under the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Act, and which owing to the change in legislation will no longer be required for that purpose.

The various plants of your Companies have been maintained in the usual good physical condition.

Since the close of the fiscal year your Company has suffered a severe loss in the death of the Hon. Nathaniel Curry, Chairman of the Board of Directors for a period of twelve years. His death occurred at Tidnish, N.S., on Friday, October 23rd, 1931, and the profound sorrow and regret of the Directors was suitably recorded at a meeting of the Directors held on October 29th, 1931.

A similar resolution was unanimously adopted at a Special General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company held on November 2nd, 1931.

Your Directors are pleased to take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the efficient services rendered by the officers and employees throughout the year.

For the Directors,
W. W. BUTLER, President.
Montreal, November 4th, 1931.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

September 30, 1931		ASSETS
COST OF PROPERTIES:		
Real Estate, Buildings, Machinery, Patents and Goodwill, as at September 30, 1930	\$24,858,024.73	
Additions during Fiscal Year—Net	221,676.01	\$25,079,700.74
DEPOSITED with The Royal Trust Company as guarantee under Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec—Government Bonds		116,000.00
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Inventories of manufactured and partly manufactured product, materials and supplies at or below cost, and not in excess of present market prices, less reserve	1,971,491.18	
Accounts Receivable (Less Reserve)	2,033,142.93	
Bonds and Other Securities (market values at October 29, 1931):		
Dominion of Canada		
Bonds	\$2,155,290.00	
Company's own shares held by Associated Companies	97,192.00	
Miscellaneous Investments	741,660.00	
Cash in Bank	2,974,142.00	
	560,030.47	7,538,806.58
DEFERRED CHARGES		115,670.87
		\$52,650,178.19
CAPITAL STOCK:		
Preference: Seven per cent, cumulative and participating—Authorized and Issued—300,000 Shares of \$25 each	\$ 7,500,000.00	
Ordinary: Authorized—400,000 Shares of no par value. Issued—365,800 Shares	9,145,000.00	\$16,645,000.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Bank Loans (Secured)	\$ 200,000.00	
Accounts Payable and Payrolls	464,389.88	
Dividend Payable October 10, 1931—45 cents on Preference Shares	129,000.00	
		793,389.88
RESERVES:		
Depreciation Reserves	\$ 8,364,454.67	
Net Premium from sale of Ordinary Shares	313,514.06	
Operating and Miscellaneous Reserves	478,771.69	
		9,156,740.42
SURPLUS, as per attached statement.		6,055,047.89
		\$52,650,178.19

Approved on behalf of the Board:
W. W. BUTLER, Director
W. F. ANGUS, Director.
L. A. PETO, Vice-President and Comptroller.

AUDITORS' REPORT
We have examined the Books and Accounts of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, and its Subsidiary Companies, for the year ending September 30, 1931, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required. And we certify that, in our opinion, the above Consolidated Balance Sheet at September 30, 1931, and relative statement of Surplus and Profits are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, and its Subsidiary Companies, at that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Companies.
PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.
Montreal, November 4th, 1931.

September 30, 1931		CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SURPLUS AND PROFITS
Combined Profits for the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1931, after transferring \$250,000.00 from Inventory Reserve not now required		\$ 896,785.99
ADD:		
Interest earned net	164,646.62	
		\$ 1,061,432.61
LESS:		
Provision for Depreciation	250,000.00	
Profit for the Fiscal Year subject to Income Tax	811,432.61	
Surplus at September 30, 1930	6,458,765.28	
		\$ 7,270,197.89
DEDUCT:		
Provision for Income Tax and General Purposes	50,000.00	
		\$ 7,220,197.89
DEDUCT:		
Dividends Declared:		
\$1.75 per share on Preference Stock	\$525,000.00	
\$1.75 per share on Ordinary Stock	640,450.00	
		1,165,450.00
SURPLUS carried forward September 30, 1931		\$ 6,055,047.89

RUBBING THE TARNISH OFF SILVER

(Continued from Page 27)

ors to realize the fictitious value of their gold which results from scarcity that commerce is impeded, because the currencies of other nations are at a discount.

THE discounting by gold-hoarders of nations of foreign currencies is an attempt to secure illegitimate values for, with the gold equally distributed, there is not anything like enough to purchase the goods offered in the world's market at current prices. The deficiency is winked at under these circumstances and by mutual agreement the nations honor each others' currencies in goods without discount, for they are all in the same position.

The evils of gold concentration result from putting nations in a position to discount other currencies, without economic justification, and so dislocate the normal commerce of the world. This evil can readily be obviated by placing the administration of gold in the hands of the central bank, which can fix, from time to time, the proportions of gold required to back international gold notes, as warranted by the volume of currency required to conduct international trade. It would become unnecessary, under these circumstances, to implement the metal required for monetary uses through the re-monetization of silver, with all its attendant difficulties and uncertainties.

Whatever virtues there may be in the re-establishing of silver for monetary purposes, by fixing its relation to gold, there are none which cannot be secured through the more direct and simpler measures applied to gold by itself. Measures applied to gold would not be attended with so many incalculable consequences.

The stabilization of silver would require the invocation of international authority no less than the remodelling of gold conventions. The expansion of currency and the creation of credit which the re-monetization of silver would bring about are no more than could be obtained by increasing the output of gold notes and the extension of gold credits on the part of a world bank. But, whereas the re-establishment of silver would unjustly alter the disposition of wealth and make summary changes in the world markets, the administration of gold by a world bank would secure the same advantages without the accompanying disturbances.

Finally, silver itself, by becoming cheap and plentiful, may displace less beautiful and more perishable metals in the common service of the arts and crafts. The world may thus become enriched rather than impoverished as the metal loses its monetary significance.

Should the monetary use of silver cease to be a consideration, the practical, commercial uses of it are apt to be increased by sound merchandising. Silver is a beautiful—possibly the most beautiful—metal we have. It is imperishable and produces no poisonous substances in the process of natural corrosion. There is no reason, therefore, why its value should not be increased to the point at which it is profitable to the mines by increasing commercial demand without being set on a precarious and wobbly pedestal by the arbitrary action of an authority which is not in complete control of all the world factors.

NEW BOOKS

Reviewed by
JOHN COLLINGWOOD READE

An Eminent Specialist on the Diseases of the Monetary System

"Papers on Gold and the Price Level", by Sir Josiah Stamp, G.B.E.; Messrs. P. S. King and Son, Orchard House, Westminster, S.W.1; price 7/6.

SIR JOSIAH STAMP is one of the few people who are able to contemplate the complexity of the economic equation with any degree of equanimity—chasing the elusive unknowns until they are cornered. He is pre-eminently a scientist and, as such, often incurs the wrath of those whose judgment is affected more by their emotions, their pockets or their inherited prejudices than it is by pure reason. He is occasionally dubbed a "theorist" by "practical" men, but this is becoming a mark of distinction. Galileo was not only a theorist but a "pernicious" theorist. He insisted that the world was spherical, when it was plain for any common sense person to see that it was as flat as a plate. Nevertheless, navigation was only made possible by the triumph of Galileo. Sir J. Stamp is in a comparable position with Galileo; he deals with phenomena which are not verified by the personal experience of the individual. This does not invalidate them, however. The one reality of which we are only too conscious is the recurrence of depressions. Every individual does what seems to him best but the result is not satisfactory. There are truths, evidently, which are not revealed to the individual experience and it is with some of these that Sir Josiah Stamp deals.

It must be admitted, nevertheless, that the author of this book is a specialist in specific ailments of the economic organism. He is a specialist on the monetary and credit systems and is apt to ride his hobbies rather hard and give them special significance. If he has a fault, it is not that he lays too much emphasis on the monetary functions and their diseases, but that he lays too little on what—to continue the allegory—might be termed the metabolism of the economic body.

For this reason, his admirable book is of greater significance to those with more than an elementary knowledge of economics than it is to the tyro. The business man will find nothing in this book which will enable him to manipulate the industrial mechanism to his greater advantage, but he will find much to make him wiser in the use of his social influence and more guarded in his public utterances.

The Case for Silver Money

"The Way Out of Depression", by Herrmann Arendtz, Ph.D.; Houghton Mifflin, New York; Thomas Allen, Canada. Price, \$1.00.

ONE is led to expect much from a book with such a title, unless it comes from the pen of Mr. Bernard Shaw. In the latter case, one makes allowance for that assumption of omniscience which is such a piquant dash in the Shavian literary sauce. In the case of Dr. Arendtz's book, the title is misleading.

The book is a clear and thoroughly intelligible exposition of the case for silver re-monetization. It seeks to lay the utmost emphasis on the importance of silver re-establishment by attributing the depression to falling price levels and this, in turn, to the inadequacy of a gold base for money.

"The Way Out of Depression" ignores the sociological aspects of the depression and deals with but few of the economic aspects of the subject. It cannot therefore, claim to be a discussion of the depression at all. It is, however, a very able elucidation of the part played by metallic money in contributing to depressions.

With the present public interest in silver questions, the publishers might well have called the book "The Case for Silver Money". Such a title would have described the book better without sacrificing any selling appeal. The truth is that Dr. Arendtz's book enters a plea rather than a discussion. Being but one hundred pages in length, it could scarcely be expected to give as much attention to the opposing doctrine as it does to the chosen doctrine of Bimetallism.

If the reader will bear this in mind, nevertheless, he will find the book lucid, interesting and instructive. He will learn more about the function of metal in the monetary system with less expense and tedium than in any other book I have met hitherto. Bimetallists should read it, because it is a clear thinking and effective champion of their cause—not always too well understood by its supporters. Single standard protagonists should read it because they will get a clearer notion of the strength of their adversary.

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DIVIDEND NO. 179

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th November 1931, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, 1st December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1931. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
S. H. LOGAN,
General Manager.
Toronto, 16th October 1931.

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DIVIDEND NO. 47—BONUS NO. 13
NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of fifty per cent, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of December, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the first day of December, 1931.

By order of the Board,
KIRKLAND SECURITIES, LIMITED,
Secretary.
Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
November 14th, 1931.

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BRITAIN'S POLICY

World Has Little to Fear From Conservative
Domination of Parliament

By **LEONARD J. REID**
Assistant Editor of the Economist, London

THE dust of the British General Elections has cleared away and it is now possible to see more clearly the near, if not the more distant, prospect.

There are two outstanding facts about the House of Commons which has just been elected. It consists of a preponderating extent of members of one party. In a House of 615 the Conservative members number 471, thus outnumbering not only the scanty Opposition of 65, but also their allies of about 68 Liberals and the 13 MacDonaldites. The Election has produced an assembly of triumphant Conservatives.

And yet the Election was won

on the slogan of unity, of Nation before Party. The non-party advocacy has resulted in a party triumph; the Conservatives won—led by a Socialist Prime Minister. This is the great anomaly of the British Election of October, 1931; the great anomaly which will dominate the new Parliament and the new Government. Thus the 471 impatient Conservatives have to bear the laurels of a national and not a party victory. Both the Conservative leader Mr. Baldwin and the Socialist Prime Minister Mr. MacDonald have clearly and publicly declared this to be the interpretation of the mandate that the country has given them.

The first matter of policy on which the great anomaly will have its effect is that of tariffs. The Conservative Party if they have a programme at all, have a programme for tariffs. Not only, in their belief, will it "cure" unemployment, but it will also "cure" the balance of trade. But there are no signs of a rush for tariffs. Responsible Conservative papers are studiously moderate. Moreover, the Parliamentary arrangements preclude any immediate adoption of tariffs. The adoption of new customs regulations and routine, especially in a virtually Free Trade country, takes time to formulate and to implement. Parliament is meeting for only a few weeks and then will not reassemble before next February. A general system of tariffs will not therefore be adopted, at the earliest, for several months.

WHAT is likely to happen is the institution of an immediate inquiry into the desirability of tariffs, and the urgency for particular tariffs. The Government already acquired—by the consent of the last Parliament—certain emergency powers and it may obtain further powers to act independently, or in anticipation, of Parliamentary approval. The Government may thus in due course promptly authorise measures to prevent dumping.

This may take the form of rationing of exchanges or some other form. Dumping incidentally may increase if tariffs begin to look more likely. Special measures against dumping—and it is not easy to define dumping—may come into force. But the Free Trade system cannot be abandoned suddenly; a fiscal revolution cannot happen overnight.

Another matter to be decided upon in the near future is the stabilisation of the pound sterling. This, however, as is increasingly recognised, is a matter for experts. No hasty action is likely to be taken. The international economic factors operating need to be observed. There was, for example, in many quarters the expectation that the victory of the National Government at the Elections would be followed by an appreciation of sterling; in point of fact it has been followed by a depreciation of sterling. Meanwhile expert inquiry under the aegis of the Cabinet is already taking place. Any attempt to get back to the old gold parity appears daily to be more and more unlikely. The experts are investigating what is the natural level of the pound and at what point near that level it would be desirable to stabilise in fairness both to Britain and the world.

BESIDES the question of tariffs and currency stabilisation and despite the domestic atmosphere in which elections are fought, the international situation is not overlooked. The new Government is not expected to deviate from the policy of its predecessor in the matter of India, European appeasement, the League of Nations reparations and war debts.

These are matters very near to the heart of the Prime Minister and it is in his attitude to these affairs that he has built up his world-wide reputation. He is not likely to be turned into the path of reaction by the cadets of the Conservative party now in the House of Commons. It is noteworthy also that the ex-Foreign Secretary who believed in slowness in foreign affairs, Sir Austen Chamberlain, has publicly waived all claim to Cabinet rank.

There are signs therefore that the Prime Minister is exercising that Free Hand which he asked for at the General Election, in the spirit of the Nation before Party.

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140

EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

Year ended 30th September, 1931

Your Directors present herewith the Eighty-Third Annual Report of the operations of the Company together with the Financial Statements for the year ended September 30th, 1931.

It is gratifying to report that, notwithstanding the lessened activity in some of the larger industrial plants, and the consequent reduction in the quantities of gas used in these establishments, the total volume of gas output during the year has slightly exceeded that of the preceding year.

The total number of gas meters in service at the close of the year was 170,830, the increase during the year being 2,027.

The revenue, expense and operating results are summarized as follows:—

Gross Earnings	\$7,994,303.75
Operating Expenses	5,803,662.68
Net Earnings	\$2,190,641.07
Special Surplus Account, October 1st, 1930	284,602.49
	\$2,475,243.56
Interest, Dividends and Plant and Buildings Renewal Fund	2,248,429.95
Special Surplus Account, September 30th, 1931	\$226,813.61

The Directors, after carefully considering the Company's financial position, were pleased to be able to announce a reduction in the net price of gas of five cents per thousand cubic feet, effective on all gas accounts rendered on and after April 21st, 1931. The annual saving to the gas consumers represented by this reduction is approximately \$300,000.00.

In accordance with the By-law passed by the Directors on January 5th, 1931, and confirmed by the Shareholders at a special general meeting held on February 16th, 1931, application was made for Supplementary Letters Patent under the Ontario Companies' Act, giving effect to the matters contained in the By-law.

On March 6th, 1931, the Prime Minister and members of his Cabinet heard the application in the presence of representatives of the City of Toronto. Supplementary Letters Patent were granted in the terms of the Company's Petition, on April 14th, 1931.

There were no new major additions to the manufacturing plant undertaken during the year. The extensions to the coal gas plant at Station "A" and to the steam raising plant at Station "B", referred to in the last annual report, were completed and placed into service during the year and have since been working with very satisfactory results.

The Directors have demonstrated their confidence in the future growth of Toronto and suburban territory and in the continued development in the use of gas, by proceeding during the year with a large programme of mains construction. The principal extensions to the distribution system consisted of the laying of gas mains along the Lake Shore Highway through the Township of Toronto to the westerly limit of the Village of Port Credit, and on Yonge Street through Lansing and Willowdale and northerly as far as Steele's Corners. The demand for gas in the districts to be served from these mains has been most gratifying.

There were constructed during the year 43 miles of gas mains varying in size from 2 inches to 16 inches in diameter. In prosecuting this work the Directors have been able to make a material contribution toward relieving the local unemployment situation, not only by the payment of wages directly to the Company's own employees, but also by the placing of large orders for the materials and equipment used in the construction, thereby providing work for many workmen in foundries and workshops in Toronto.

The total amount paid in wages and salaries for the year was \$2,232,222.00.

Upon the presentation of the National Budget on June 1st, 1931, the Company was confronted with increases in some of the uncontrollable items of its expenditures. The Customs Duty payable on gas coal imported from United States was increased from 50 cents to 75 cents per net ton. An excise tax of 1% on all imports was established and the sales tax raised from one per cent to four per cent. These provisions, together with the increase in the rate of Income Tax on Corporations from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent., have had the effect of adding to the operating expenses an amount of approximately \$140,000.00 per year.

The continued increase in the amount of Dominion, Provincial, and Municipal Taxation is rapidly becoming a considerable burden upon the operations of the Company. Taxes for the year amounted to \$486,159.43, which sum represents eight and one quarter cents for each 1,000 cubic feet of gas sold, or the collection of nearly \$3.00 per year from each customer served by the Company.

The manufacturing plants, distribution system and other properties of the Company have been carefully maintained in good physical condition throughout the year.

The sales of gas appliances by the Commercial Department have been very satisfactory in volume though somewhat below the sales of the preceding year. As in the past a large part of the activities of this department has been devoted to promoting the use of gas for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes, and much work has been done which will undoubtedly result in increased demands for gas, upon the return of normal business conditions.

The Home Service Department has continued to render an important service to the homemakers of Toronto by demonstrating better methods for the utilization of gas in the home. The attendance at the lectures each week now totals more than 1,600.

The following statement for the past year as compared with the preceding one, shows:—

	Meters	Gas Sales
Year ended September 30th, 1931	170,830	\$5,864,352.37
Year ended September 30th, 1930	168,803	6,037,442.65
Increase	2,027	
Decrease		\$173,090.28
Price of gas reduced on April 21st, 1931.		

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. AUSTIN,
President.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: A. R. Auld, Esq.; A. W. Austin, Esq.; T. Bradshaw, Esq.; A. H. Campbell, Esq.; L. Goldman, Esq.; Arthur Hewitt, Esq.; Col. J. F. Michie; F. G. Osler, Esq.; T. H. Wood, Esq.

At a meeting of the Board held subsequently, Mr. A. W. Austin and Mr. Arthur Hewitt were re-elected President and Vice-President, respectively.



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Major Patrick Ashley Cooper, new Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, who has just completed a business survey of the company's properties in Canada. The above, Major Cooper's latest photograph, was taken in Winnipeg and shows the old Fort Garry Gate in the background.
—Photo by A. Dugalle.

IS COMMUNISM A MENACE?

(Continued from Page 25)

appear to be a most unlikely event.

The second important fact is the attempt being made to bring some culture into the lives of the people. This is part and parcel of the Five-Year Plan and one factor on which the success of that plan depends to no small extent. Unless the communists are magicians, it will be many more years before they can bring Russia to the point where she can with impunity take up arms with a view to imposing her ideas on others. In the meantime who knows to what extent the communist viewpoint may change under the humanizing influence of education and some degree of culture, pro-communist though these may be?

Even though it appears most unlikely that Russia will attempt by use of arms to force communism upon the rest of the world for many years to come, nevertheless her peculiar economic position may provide her with other weapons even more potent. When in the preceding article we considered the possibilities of Russia's future export trade of manufactured goods, it was assumed that the extent of her competition in world markets as a producer of these goods would be determined by her activities in those markets as a consumer. In other words, her export trade would be determined by her import trade. This conclusion seems logical and sound from an economic standpoint but it was reached without considering the plans of militant communism.

SUPPOSE the aim of the resolution of the fifteenth conference of the communist party should be realized, "We must strive in the shortest possible historical period to overtake and surpass the most advanced capitalist countries and thus insure the victory of socialism in its historic competition with the system of capitalism." Suppose that at the same time the rest of the world were to find itself in the throes of another of its periodic depressions. Is it not conceivable that Russia might enter into economic warfare with one or more of the nations of the world? Her ability to disregard the usual monetary factors of profit and loss would make her a most formidable enemy. The unemployment, want and general economic distress which might follow might produce that "imminently revolutionary situation" which Lenin maintained was so essential in bringing about the overthrow of capitalism and the introduction of communism.

As against the possible use of armed or economic warfare by militant communism there is the consideration of the cost of such warfare. Neither the one nor the other can be launched with any degree of assurance until Russia's economic independence and productive capacity are well assured. Long before this point has been reached the Russian people will have reaped, to some extent, the fruits of their past labours and sacrifices, they will have tasted something of higher standards of living; will they be prepared to forego the full benefits for the moral satisfaction of spreading their doctrines in other lands?

Warfare whether armed or economic requires the expenditure of natural resources and labour. Such expenditure can well be understood when incurred as a measure of national defense or when the domination of foreign markets, the possible exploitation of a conquered nation or other economic compensations will go to the aggressor if victorious, but such compensations cannot be grasped by militant communism unless it turns traitor to its ideals. Will the Russian people be prepared to meet the cost of such warfare for the moral satisfaction of forcing their social order on others? It is difficult to see what further satisfaction consistent with their avowed principles they could gain by war of any kind.

After all, the answers to any questions as to the ultimate influence of the Russian experiment on the rest of the world will depend largely on the answers which that experiment itself will provide. If it fails,—and there are many factors both known and as yet unguessed which may prove fatal,—the whole event will have little more than historical value and will chiefly concern those who are making the experiment. If it succeeds, not only will it take years to demonstrate that fact, but its success will depend almost entirely on one factor,—the value of the claims which the communists make for their social order. If this turns out to be a snare and an illusion it is highly doubtful if the new order can enjoy any permanence.

THE Russian experiment is not so much an economic or social threat as it is a repudiation of our philosophy of man's social life. Russia has thrown many of our institutions overboard—the Church, the sanctity of the marriage obligations and the use of private property for individual profit,—not because she has no use for religion, marriage and property but because she views the institutions which, in the past, have been built around them as chains binding man to the family, the Church and his fellow man. Communists contend that if such social institutions as the Church, marriage and family life are vital to man they will re-emerge in different forms to take their places among other human arrangements as useful tools and servants of man, not as chains to bind him.

Thus the Russian experiment is a challenge to the standards whereby competitive societies measure the value of man, his life and his institutions. Communism maintains that competitive standards are false and do not measure man's real interests, and it proposes to build a new social order wherein all arrangements shall have but one measure of usefulness: that of bringing greater satisfaction to man's social life.

The experiment may end any day dramatically and tragically to pass into the pages of history as another of man's failures. On the other hand it may succeed in such measure as to form the basis of a new civilization. Whether it fails or succeeds, it seems that the human race as a whole has more to gain than to lose by this latest of man's experiments with life in his age-old struggle to wring from it a greater measure of freedom and satisfaction.

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